

THE CORAY INVESTIGATION REVEALS IRREGULARITIES THAT LEAD TO OVERHAULING OF OTHER OFFICES

Examination of Books of Water Commissioner Davis Is Ordered and Investigation May Ex- tend to Treasurer Voorhees.

Falling into the arrest of City Building Inspector Coray on charges of embezzlement, larceny as bailee, and the appropriation of public funds by an officer, comes the announcement that other offices, which Coray claims are involved in the affair will also be investigated.

At least two other city officials, because of disclosures daily coming to light in connection with the office of the city building inspector, are under consideration, and the finance committee of the city council now has the question before them of a thorough investigation, not only of the office of E. C. Davis, water commissioner, but of that of City Treasurer John A. Voorhees.

It is charged that both these officials must have been cognizant of the irregularities in the office of the building inspector. The information has been secured, it is said, of such nature that an investigation will be demanded. The charge of negligence in the discharge of the duties of the water commissioner has already been established by Chairman Clark of the committee.

Officially Announced.

It is announced that Davis' office will be investigated in connection with that of the finance committee, "the irregularities especially concerning heavy weight wool, new orders, and grades. More demands are reported, and prevail in the both as to staples and apparel, and in the case of leather goods, shoes, and western goods, and Septem-

ber is more active carrying stores numbered 200 for last year and

120 for the first 200 last year.

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

DEATH OF PRESIDENT G. F. SWIFT, MILLIONAIRE PACKER

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 29.—Gustavus Franklin Swift, president of the Swift Packing company, died at his home, 4845 Ellis Avenue, early yesterday of internal hemorrhage, resulting from a surgical operation performed several days ago. Mr. Swift was 63 years old.

The hemorrhage which caused Mr. Swift's death resulted from an operation for an infection of the gall bladder, performed March 22. His death was entirely unexpected, both by Mr. Swift's family and his physicians. He had given every indication of recovery and all signs were considered past. In fact, so hopeful was everyone, including himself, for his speedy recovery, that his son, Herbert L. Swift, who had been summoned from Boston, left Saturday night to return to the east. This son was intercepted at Harrisburg, Pa., today with a telegram announcing the death of his father.

Mr. Swift had been suffering for some time with appendicitis, trouble, and at week ago an operation was determined upon to give him relief. It was not expected that the operation would prove especially dangerous and nothing happened to cause a change in this hopefulness until this morning. His improvement was stopped suddenly by a hemorrhage which the doctors were unable to check and which caused his death in a short time.

Arrangements for the funeral have yet been made.

Gustavus Franklin Swift began his business career as a butcher. He leaves a fortune estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, made in the course of 45 years. He was born at Sandwich, Mass., in 1839. He opened a small butcher shop in his native town. He removed to Boston when he was less than 30 years old. He remained in Boston until 1875, when he came to Chicago. In this city he established a large business which he had left in Massachusetts and developed the department of shipping live cattle to eastern markets. In 1877 he evolved plans for the first refrigerating car and dressed meats instead of live animals were shipped to eastern cities. He was the pioneer in this kind of business and it was not long before others saw the advantages of his method and imitated it.

Mr. Swift was not only the oldest packer at the time of his death, but he was the originator of the method that has made many large fortunes. From the small plant started in 1877 has developed a great corporation with branches at Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and Fort Worth, Texas, and with distributing offices in every important city and town in the United States and with representatives in the leading cities of Asia and Africa. It employs number 22,607. Up to its capital stock of \$25,000,000 the sales of 1902 exceeded \$200,000,000.

MORGAN WILL BUILD GREAT ART MUSEUM

By Associated Press.

New York, March 29.—There is excellent authority for stating that J. Pierpont Morgan is planning to build a splendid art museum and picture gallery in the American nation. The world will say tomorrow. The most of his treasures are now abroad, scattered over continental Europe and England.

"This much can be said definitely," said one of Mr. Morgan's friends, "that Mr. Morgan has not made his vast collection with a view of keeping them sequestered for the personal enjoyment of himself and his friends. He is planning to house all his collections in some one place and it is very likely that the great museum of art which he will establish will be offered as a gift to the American nation."

STOCKMEN WERE INJURED IN A WRECK IN KANSAS

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, Okla., March 29.—St. Louis and Kansas City capitalists have signed a contract with Mountain Park Mountain View and other cities in southwest Oklahoma to complete the El Paso and Mountain Park, Oklahoma, Central railroad through those cities. This is line chartered recently under various names to run ultimately from St. Louis to the gulf of California at the mouth of the Sonora river and is supposed to be backed by the Burlington system. Work is to commence in Oklahoma within 60 days.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE SITTING BULL

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—Santa Fe, California, limited No. 4, east bound, ran into the rear end of a freight train standing on the main track in the yards here early in the day. The engine of the limited was badly damaged, five freight cars were crushed to kindling wood and the way car caught fire and was destroyed. Three Kansas stockmen asleep in the way car were injured, none of them seriously. Many cattle were killed. The limited was delayed several hours.

KING AND QUEEN ARE TO VISIT IRELAND.

By Associated Press.

Seattle, Wash., March 30.—After a dramatic scene in court, in which representative members of the local bar resorted to every means in their power to prevent it, the grand jury this afternoon returned all the indictments which it had voted during the past two weeks, including those against the mayor, chief of police, justices, and other prominent men in the community.

All 19 indictments were returned, seven of which are against petty offenders. A number of the indictments were all withdrawn from the minutes of the court but the following list embraces all save the minor ones referred to.

Major T. J. Humes, malfeasance in office; Chief of Police Sullivan, malfeasance in office; Police Judge George, failure to perform his sworn duty; Justice T. H. Cann, extortion and perjury; George U. Piper, perjury; Jacob Furt, obtaining a valuable property by fraud; Walter S. Padden, failure to perform his duty; Charles F. Whittlesey, larceny by embezzlement; P. P. Padden, larceny by embezzlement; W. H. Whittlesey, larceny by embezzlement; S. L. Shuffleton, obtaining valuable property by fraud.

Judge Cann was indicted for failing to satisfactorily account to the jury for the proper notation of \$3,80 paid into his court by Fred Gardner, clerk in the United States attorney's office, in connection with the insurance department in San Francisco. It is claimed that Judge Cann's testimony relating to the alleged misappropriation of the fee incidentally convicted him of perjury.

Messrs. Furt and Shuffleton were indicted for their connection with the

granting of a lighting franchise to the city council in the spring of 1902. Mr. Furt, as president of the Seattle Electric company, acquired the franchise immediately after it had been issued to Shuffleton, when several citizens told the electrical experts that he applied for it for his use as the head of a rival lighting corporation and not for assignment to any other person.

TROUBLE OVER PAYMENT OF CHINESE INDEMNITY

By Associated Press.

Shanghai, March 29.—The Chinese commissioners met today and declined to forward the American silver indemnity bond for signature by the Chinese representatives, on the ground that the terms of the bond were inconsistent with previous declarations regarding the indemnity. The American delegate insisted that the article, in view of the fact that the provincial states is to be the commissioner's duty to effect all operations in conformity with the instructions sent by the powers to their delegates, and he announced his intention of forwarding the bond direct to the Chinese representatives for signature.

All the viceroys and governors in China have now unitied in a protest against the indemnity bond. They also claim that the source of taxation are exhausted and that further extortions would impoverish the people, tend to excite revolt and hamper foreign trade.

MAXWELL TO BE JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

By Associated Press.

Beverly, Mass., March 29.—Governor Peabody this afternoon sent to the senate the nomination of J. M. Maxwell of Lake county, to be judge of the state court of appeals to succeed Judge Adair Wilson, whose term expires. The nomination went over under the rules. Mr. Maxwell is the governor's private secretary. His successor in that position has not been announced. The appointment of Mr. Maxwell to the court of appeals is expected to come in the legislature abolishing the court of appeals and increasing the membership of the supreme court becomes a law.

SUITES ROOSEVELT.

Leadville, March 30.—Hon. John M. Maxwell, private secretary to Governor Peabody, who has been named for judge of the Colorado court of appeals, is one of the best-known attorneys of Leadville and has been actively engaged in the practice of law in this city since 1879. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1849 and comes from good old revolutionary stock. His father was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian denomination, an educator of national reputation and was for many years president of the Lane Theological seminary of Cincinnati.

Mr. Maxwell is a graduate of Maitland college and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1875. A few years later he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville. Mr. Maxwell has always been a strong Republican and taken an active part in local and state politics. In 1884 the Republicans nominated him for district Judge, but owing to a factional fight in the party and a combination of Democrats and Populists, he was defeated. Mr. Maxwell has always been interested in the mining and just prior to his selection as private secretary he was president of the New Home Mining company. Fraternally Judge Maxwell is a Mason, serving a term as grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado, A. F. & A. M., 1891-1892, and grand commander of the grand encampment Knights Templar of Colorado, 1898-1899.

MARRIAGE OF DAUGHTER OF EARL OF ROSEBERY.

(By Associated Press. Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

London, March 29.—The Earl of Rosebery's eldest daughter, Lady Sybil, was married at Epsom today to Lieutenant C. J. C. Grant of the Oldstream guards.

The wedding was quiet, only near relatives and intimate friends of the families being present. Lord Rosebery gave away his daughter, who was attended by eight bridesmaids, including Miss Muriel White, wearing the earl's racing colors, primrose and pink. A wedding luncheon was afterward served at the Durand, Lord Rosebery's seat at Epsom.

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KING AND QUEEN ARE TO VISIT IRELAND.

By Associated Press.

London, March 30.—It is officially announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Ireland in July or August of this year.

NUMEROUS OFFICIALS IN BRATTLEBURY INDICTED.

By Associated Press.

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The officer was then marched to the postoffice where he was compelled to witness an attempt to blow open the safe by the marauders. They finally, after working some time, gave up the job without securing anything of value.

At the time of the robbery, the George, where they secured a small sum of money. Later in the day they stole a horse and buggy and drove to Ravenna, where they boarded a Cleveland & Pittsburgh freight train for Cleveland.

Meantime the authorities had been aroused at both Ravenna and Garrettsville. Telegrams were sent to Bedford and when the train arrived there a number of deputies and sheriff's posse of citizens were on hand armed with guns and revolvers. The three burglars jumped from the train as it drew up to the station. They immediately drew their revolvers and a running fight began. The robbers fired rapidly as they ran toward an open field while the officers and posse poured in volley after volley upon them. Finally one of the pursued men dropped to the ground dead. A second was so badly wounded that he left a trail of blood in his footsteps and soon threw up his hands in surrender. The third man escaped.

The men have not been identified. None of the officers or citizens were injured.

MOVEMENT IS STARTED FOR A NEW WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Washington political doled out half a million for the renovation of the White House. Washington social made its little irresponsible gesture of disgust. The remodeled mansion is what the French call "impossible." It furnishes a point of interest upon which the most unconvincing can unite. No conversation seems complete without vigorous talk on this well-threshed subject. What was considered generosity on the part of congress last year is termed parsimony during the present season, and the good that this ill wind is blowing up is the tendency to advocate a new executive mansion. Mrs. John Henderson, one of the most charming women of Washington, a world-famed hostess, leads the movement. In her appeal to congress she says:

"The executive mansion is at present a crowded business building, wholly unequal to the social demands of the *Ze*. The guests of the president of the United States enter and depart in multitudes through a single door and sometimes through the windows. It is not too much to say that the crushes at the White House receptions approach too near the border line of the disgraceful, and while more or less of discomfort reigns within, the carriages of the guests block the electric cars outside. State dinners have outgrown the stately room, and are at times served in the hall, the guests of the nation are sent to a public hotel. The establishment is a beautiful souvenir of a hundred years ago."

SUITES ROOSEVELT.

Today, in view of the formal strike declared last night, grocers and provision dealers began posting notices that business must be done on a cash basis; boarding house keepers intimated that boarders must pay in advance, and proprietors of mercantile establishments, especially in the stores, spoke of reducing the number of clerks in their employ.

CROWN LANDS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

By Associated Press.

Greenville, Miss., March 27.—A volume of water 16 feet deep and over 600 feet in width is pouring steadily through a crevasse in the levee five miles south of here, and is flooding thousands of acres of the finest farming land in the celebrated Yazoo delta. The break in the levee occurred at 11 o'clock this morning and the roar of the rushing waters can easily be heard in Greenville. Only 200 feet of the embankment gave way at first, and a mighty effort was made by hundreds of laborers in charge of the government engineers to check the flood by cribbing and stacking, but it was soon apparent that it was beyond human power to successfully combat the resistless fury of the current. An hour later it was seen that the ends of the levee on either side of the crevasse were melting fast as though it was built of sand.

When the first report of the break reached this city many people began to collect their valuable and held themselves in readiness to move away at a moment's notice. Tonight the back water has reached this city, but it is believed there is no danger here from the flood, as the water will pass rapidly to the southwest. It is stated that the break is unquestionably the worst in the history of the levee system.

Reports from the interior are very meager, but it is believed the people were fully prepared for a break, and the loss of life, if any, will be reduced to a minimum, though the damage to plantations and stock may be quite heavy.

REPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, March 27.—Interest in the flood situation here today centered in the break at Hymelia, near Lucy, La., 40 miles above the city, and the disastrous crevasses reported south of Greenville. Cotton men felt especially concerned with respect to the latter, and the announcement in private messages that many hundreds of acres of the richest delta land probably would go under water created a feeling of depression. While this break doubtless will cause a fall in the river in the vicinity of Greenville, and for considerable distance south, the water which goes through must inevitably return to the Mississippi through the Yazoo, thus prolonging the period of high water south of that point.

The day's developments at Hymelia gave much encouragement. Under experienced crevasses fighters 700 laborers were put to work early in the forenoon, and tonight's advices were to the effect that if the work is not interrupted the break will be closed by Sunday.

The width of the crevasses is between 150 and 200 feet. A large area is already submerged, but if the efforts of the forces at work are successful the water will quickly drain off. The crevasses is in the heart of one of the richest sugar districts of Louisiana. If it should get beyond control, many valuable plantations doubtless will be covered with water in a few days.

The display of presents has rarely been equal. King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Mary, and other members of the royal family, sent diamond bracelets or brooches. Lord Rosebery's gift amounted to a large fortune in diamonds and pearl tiaras, necklaces, bracelets, etc.

The Rothschilds and others sent the bride numerous costly jewels.

TREATY RATIFIED BY THE CUBAN SENATE.

(By Associated Press. Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Havana, Cuba, March 28.—The treaty of reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was approved by the senate of the United States yesterday.

The treaty was taken yesterday on each section of the substitute report.

The ratification of the treaty was 12 to 9. The session of the senate then adjourned.

An effort will be made to send a train north tomorrow.

SEATTLE STRIKE HAS BEEN SETTLED.

(By Associated Press. Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Seattle, Wash., March 28.—A desperate strike between three employers and three unions and citizens of the other at Belford, a suburb, resulting in the death of one of the robbers and the wounding and capture of another. Many shots were exchanged before the fleeing men were finally brought to earth.

Very late last night three masked men entered the town of Garrettsville, 25 miles east of Cleveland, seized the night policeman and bound and gagged



Lion Coffee

comes to you fresh and of full strength, always in sealed, air-tight packages. Bulk coffee loses their strength, deteriorate in flavor, and also gather dirt.

Uniform, freshness and full strength are insured to users of Lion Coffee.

BIG CUTS MADE IN THE STATE APPROPRIATION BILLS

By Associated Press.

DENVER, March 27.—The Republicans of the house, in caucus tonight, decided upon cuts in the appropriation bills to the amount of \$200,000, affecting nearly every state institution and eliminating many other appropriations entirely. All bills for the relief of citizens who have claims against the state for services were killed entirely. The following cuts are made in the appropriations for improvements

SESSION ENLIVENED BY MEMBERS FROM EL PASO

Dolph Declared That Stephen Had Broken Every Pledge to His Constituents and the Latter Gave the Lie Direct--Little Business Was Transacted.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, March 31.—The senate today brought into play several methods of killing time which is a further demonstration that little business will be transacted and few house bills considered until the house takes action on some of the senate bills.

Nothing was done until 11 o'clock, when house bill 196 by Dolph was considered. This bill prohibits officials from buying county, city, school or town warrants. It was passed on second reading.

House bill No. 76, by Smith, was aimed at giving treasurers of cities of the first class \$2,000 a year and was passed on second reading. It merely increases these salaries and raises bonds to be supplied without expense to the city. An emergency clause was added so as to give Pueblo and Colorado Springs treasurers the benefit of the act, while otherwise they would not receive increase before 1905. Another amendment was added leaving it open to the city council as to whether a surety company shall be on the bond or not. If a surety company is required then the city must pay the premium.

Debate on Stephen Bill.
Denver, March 28.—The senate adjourned at noon today until Monday morning for the simple reason that the lower body had not considered any senatorial bills. Senator Ward was convinced that but few house bills would be considered unless there were senate bills in the consideration of the house. The senatorial action had the desired effect, for although there were several senate bills on this morning's house calendar, it is doubtful if they would have been considered had it not been for the step taken by the senate. Because of it, house bills on the calendar were skipped to give precedence to senate bills.

The over-appropriation mess has caused a renewal of extra session talk, but the majority of legislation cannot be sent to the people in this way.

Forget senatorial dignity. Forget the house has not shown due respect to this body. Overlook the action of the branch in violating a 30-year precedent and ignoring senate bills sent to it. Forget this house for its many irregularities during this session. Pass the Stephen bill in its entirety. It is not a party matter.

The Stephen bill is nothing. What can we say to our constituents if we adjourn this session without an eight-hour law being enacted? We do not think this should be made a party matter. Pass the Stephen bill. If politicians are not making or trying to make political capital out of this matter there are no such things as party platform principles and planks.

Senator Ward submitted an amendment that was inserted in the bill which strengthened the penalty clause. A motion to amend the bill to include this was lost. The bill was finally amended to read exactly as the Moore bill and passed the committee of the whole.

The substance of statements made by Republican senators was:

"Forget party principles. Forget senatorial dignity. Forget that the house has not shown due respect to this body. Overlook the action of the branch in violating a 30-year precedent and ignoring senate bills sent to it. Forget this house for its many irregularities during this session. Pass the Stephen bill in its entirety. It is not a party matter."

It is the Stephen bill or nothing.

"It is not," said Tompkins.

Stephen and Dolph.

Then in a short while there was another mix-up. This occurred when Dolph charged that his own Republican colleague, Mr. Stephen, "has violated every pledge he ever made the people."

"You are a liar," retorted Stephen. Then for a few minutes it looked as though there would be blows. Friends interceded and prevented blood being spilled. Some other lively skirmishes occurred occasionally during the afternoon.

Several bills of little importance passed committee of the whole.

Senate bill No. 99, by Senator Roberts, was considered. This bill is concerning the exercise of the right of eminent domain by mining tunnel companies. This bill was introduced at the same time two years ago and killed at that time in the house. It was claimed that the bill is illegal, but it was laid over for consideration tomorrow. Aitken has some amendments which he thinks will make the bill acceptable.

HOUSES FORCED TO ACT ON SENATE BILLS

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Against Convict Labor.

House bill No. 206, Garman, regulating the sale of convict-made goods was the first bill considered. It was placed at the head of the calendar by request of Senator Dolph, and this was decided on because he had a duplicate bill in the senate, but had with much courtesy asked that the house bill be taken up instead, which was done and the bill passed. Under the original law convicts were not allowed to make any goods for sale. Other states have taken advantage of this to send all kinds of articles from their prisons to Colorado. Senator Ward explained the purpose of the bill, and said while Colorado prohibited the sale of goods made by convicts, in this state, steps should be taken to avoid becoming the dumping ground of such goods from other states. Hereafter Wyoming brooms, Nebraska brushes and Missouri shoes will not be sold here without paying a heavy license.

House bill No. 66, Dolph, providing for an additional judge in the fourth judicial district. The bill aroused considerable debate, but finally passed.

House bill No. 162, Warner, for a two-fifths mill levy for the state university. It was found that the bill was transmitted to the senate without the amendment requiring the expenditure of \$100,000 within the next three years for buildings. It was sent back to the house for correction. Later the corrected bill was brought over and passed without discussion.

House bill No. 12, Dolph, had the honor of being the first bill killed. It provided that a summons in a suit should state the cause of action in justice of the peace.

House bill No. 18, Dolph, is intended to give all possible information under oath, and was passed without objection.

House bill No. 52, Stubbs, for the protection of ivy stable keepers. Senator West thought this law very similar to those protecting hotel keepers, and that the ivy-keepers should have as much protection, but notwithstanding the report of Senator West, the bill was promptly killed.

The request of Senator Hill for the use of the senate chamber Tuesday evening for discussion of the canal bill was granted.

Bills Passed by House.

At the morning session the house today passed on third reading the following bills:

House bill No. 179, Messrs. Garcia and Riley, an appropriation of \$30,000 for reservoirs in Conejos county.

House bill No. 231, Aitken, maintenance and support of state capital building.

House bill No. 123, Meserve, for completion of state canal No. 1. This bill Governor Peabody would like to see passed. It involves an appropriation of \$50,000.

House bill No. 33, Melkleyton, in regard to agriculture and amending section 2 of an act concerning water districts. This bill creates districts numbers 41, 40 and 42.

Senate bill No. 240, Senator McGuire, was among the bills reported to the house this morning for passage. The bill provides for the exemption of \$300 worth of personal property from taxation. The majority in the house was killed in efforts to pass such a bill, and of course of one is predicted.

Several bills for the establishment of fish hatcheries have passed the committee of the whole. The majority is against any new fish hatcheries being built, so it is probable these bills will be passed.

House bill No. 130, Lowell, a bill defining estray animals, providing for the taking up of same, the return of estrays to their owners or for the sale of the same by the state board of stock inspection commissioners, was passed.

House bill No. 82, Shireman, in relation to municipal corporations and amending the present statute to read as follows: "General section 321, subdivision No. 47, to enable established and maintained, or to assist in the creation and maintenance of hospitals, medical dispensaries, orphanages, dormitories or other suitable places of retreat for persons in sickness or distress through poverty."

State Board of Pardons.

An appropriation for the St. Louis World's fair has been the subject of gossip around the state house since the decision of the Republicans was made public but it is not seriously feared that a sufficient amount for the exhibit at St. Louis will be obtained.

The house considered the following senate bills:

Senate bill No. 185, Taylor, concerning irrigation division engineers and other irrigation offices, was taken up by the committee of the whole in a few minor details. The committee recommended that the bill be engrossed and passed in final passage.

The Taylor-Torrens land system bill in regard to land titles also passed on second reading.

Senate bill No. 186, Taylor, concerning irrigation division engineers and other irrigation offices, was taken up by the committee of the whole in a few minor details. The committee recommended that the bill be engrossed and passed in final passage.

"It is false and you know it," declared Tompkins.

"It is true," shouted Breckinridge.

Engineers must pass a thorough examination before appointment, and Governor Peabody is waiting for the bill to pass, holding up all appointments of state engineers, so that he can appoint them according to the requirements of this measure. Should the emergency clause be killed, it will cause considerable delay, but its passage is expected at once.

Governor Peabody approved house bill No. 376, which is an act in relation to the procedure in changing the point of diversion of the right of use to water from the streams of the state.

PROTEST AGAINST CUTTING ALLOWANCE FOR INSANE

In considering the disposition to be made of appropriation bills, much opposition has been aroused against any cut in the allowance of \$265,000 for the state insane asylum. The institution is crowded to its utmost capacity and its buildings are inadequate to care for scores of insane patients who are being detained in county hospitals and jails throughout the state.

The \$265,000 will be barely sufficient

to make absolutely necessary improvements.

There are about 300 patients

now in the asylum, and the

new cottage for men is needed, and the woman's building has not been completed. When these two improvements are made, it will be possible for the asylum to accommodate most of the patients now in county institutions; and save the state a heavy expense. There are about 600 insane patients under the care of the state, which is the state's heaviest tax, but compared with the appropriation allowed asylums in other states for the same number of patients, deducting the cost of buildings, the \$265,000 is declared to be a very small amount.

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It is the Stephen bill or nothing.

Against Convict Labor.

House bill No. 206, Garman, regulating the sale of convict-made goods was the first bill considered. It was placed at the head of the calendar by request of Senator Dolph, and this was decided on because he had a duplicate bill in the senate, but had with much courtesy asked that the house bill be taken up instead, which was done and the bill passed.

Under the original law convicts were not allowed to make any goods for sale. Other states have taken advantage of this to send all kinds of articles from their prisons to Colorado. Senator Ward explained the purpose of the bill, and said while Colorado prohibited the sale of goods made by convicts, in this state, steps should be taken to avoid becoming the dumping ground of such goods from other states. Hereafter Wyoming brooms, Nebraska brushes and Missouri shoes will not be sold here without paying a heavy license.

House bill No. 66, Dolph, providing for an additional judge in the fourth judicial district. The bill aroused considerable debate, but finally passed.

House bill No. 162, Warner, for a two-fifths mill levy for the state university. It was found that the bill was transmitted to the senate without the amendment requiring the expenditure of \$100,000 within the next three years for buildings. It was sent back to the house for correction. Later the corrected bill was brought over and passed without discussion.

House bill No. 12, Dolph, had the honor of being the first bill killed. It provided that a summons in a suit should state the cause of action in justice of the peace.

House bill No. 18, Dolph, is intended to give all possible information under oath, and was passed without objection.

House bill No. 52, Stubbs, for the protection of ivy stable keepers. Senator West thought this law very similar to those protecting hotel keepers, and that the ivy-keepers should have as much protection, but notwithstanding the report of Senator West, the bill was promptly killed.

The request of Senator Hill for the use of the senate chamber Tuesday evening for discussion of the canal bill was granted.

Bills Passed by House.

At the morning session the house today passed on third reading the following bills:

House bill No. 179, Messrs. Garcia and Riley, an appropriation of \$30,000 for reservoirs in Conejos county.

House bill No. 231, Aitken, maintenance and support of state capital building.

House bill No. 123, Meserve, for completion of state canal No. 1. This bill Governor Peabody would like to see passed. It involves an appropriation of \$50,000.

House bill No. 33, Melkleyton, in regard to agriculture and amending section 2 of an act concerning water districts. This bill creates districts numbers 41, 40 and 42.

Senate bill No. 240, Senator McGuire, was among the bills reported to the house this morning for passage. The bill provides for the exemption of \$300 worth of personal property from taxation. The majority in the house was killed in efforts to pass such a bill, and of course of one is predicted.

Several bills for the establishment of fish hatcheries have passed the committee of the whole. The majority is against any new fish hatcheries being built, so it is probable these bills will be passed.

House bill No. 130, Lowell, a bill defining estray animals, providing for the taking up of same, the return of estrays to their owners or for the sale of the same by the state board of stock inspection commissioners, was passed.

House bill No. 82, Shireman, in relation to municipal corporations and amending the present statute to read as follows: "General section 321, subdivision No. 47, to enable established and maintained, or to assist in the creation and maintenance of hospitals, medical dispensaries, orphanages, dormitories or other suitable places of retreat for persons in sickness or distress through poverty."

State Board of Pardons.

An appropriation for the St. Louis World's fair has been the subject of gossip around the state house since the decision of the Republicans was made public but it is not seriously feared that a sufficient amount for the exhibit at St. Louis will be obtained.

The house considered the following senate bills:

Senate bill No. 185, Taylor, concerning irrigation division engineers and other irrigation offices, was taken up by the committee of the whole in a few minor details. The committee recommended that the bill be engrossed and passed in final passage.

Senate bill No. 186, Taylor, concerning irrigation division engineers and other irrigation offices, was taken up by the committee of the whole in a few minor details. The committee recommended that the bill be engrossed and passed in final passage.

"It is false and you know it," declared Tompkins.

"It is true," shouted Breckinridge.

SENATE VOTES IN FAVOR OF BOARD OF PARDONS

By Associated Press.

Denver, March 30.—The senate today passed on second reading Bahr's bill for the payment of the expenses of the election contests after reducing the amount from \$7,500 to \$3,750. Aitken's bill to abolish the board of pardons was killed. Belford's brand bill was passed on second reading. Several bills passed third reading including the Garman bill licensing dealers in convict-made goods.

The sessions of the house were almost turbulent at times. Some of the Democratic members strongly objected to the work of the Republican caucus which had agreed upon a series of radical reductions in the appropriation bills. The appropriation bills were finally referred back to committee of the whole so that the opposition to the proposed amendments could be more easily overcome. The program was generally carried out at the night session. Appropriation for expenses of election contests was stricken out entirely.

REALTY EXCHANGE URGES THE LEGISLATURE TO ACT

At its weekly luncheon yesterday the Colorado Springs Realty exchange passed a resolution urging the state legislature to make an appropriation for the Colorado exhibit at the St. Louis exposition sufficient to properly advertise the state's resources. Secretary House was instructed to send the following communication to the house and senate:

"We, the members of the Colorado Springs Real Estate exchange, believing it to be of the greatest importance that we have as full and complete a representation as possible of the industries of the state at the St. Louis exposition, would most respectfully urge your co-operation in securing as large an appropriation by the legislature as may be consistent with the state's best interests."

The members of the Real Estate exchange held their first bi-weekly luncheon yesterday between 12 and 2 o'clock at the McRae cafe.

The initial luncheon was not marked by any formalities. First Vice President C. P. Bennett presided as President Henry Lee B. Wills was ill and could not be present. A number of short speeches were made but no formal program was carried out. About 20 members of the exchange were present and the luncheon was a great success. A similar luncheon will be held every other week for an indefinite period, but hereafter the luncheons will be held on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays. This was decided upon at the meeting yesterday. The next luncheon will be held April 14.

Although the members yesterday spent a great deal of the two hours in discussing the feast that had been prepared for them under the direction of

R. P. Davie, chairman of the luncheon committee, and in concocting "April fool" jokes, considerable business, important in character, was transacted.

Exhibited were the by-laws of the organization and by-laws so that any employee of any real estate firm or corporation already a member of the exchange might be admitted to an associate membership, the said associate member to enjoy all the privileges of the exchange except the right to hold office and to vote at the meetings. This change in the by-laws it is figured, will greatly strengthen the exchange as in nearly every office in the city there are a number of clerks whose connection with the exchange will be an advantage to the organization. Several of the committees made their reports but in no instance was a complete report made. The committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the Santa Fe water tank made only a partial report.

PRESIDENT SLOCUM GOES EAST TO CONSULT REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEMBERS OF FACULTY

President Slocum of Colorado college will leave Monday for a ten-day business trip in the east. Among the matters that he will take up while away is the selection of an instructor to fill the remaining position in the faculty of the new engineering school. He will meet a number of candidates for this position, and may be able to announce the new member of the faculty upon his return home.

President Slocum will stop off at Iowa college at Grinnell, Iowa, Tuesday, and will deliver an address on that day before the Western Conference of Colleges. He will also stop at Andover, Mass., to deliver a series of lectures before the Andover seminary. Dr. Slocum will visit New York on college business, and, in fact, the whole ten days of his trip will be filled with important engagements.

Masonic Temple Will Be Built in Business Section of the City

While no site has been decided upon by the committee on ways and means appointed by El Paso Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., to look into the feasibility of building a masonic temple, it is understood that the committee is considering two propositions for locations in the heart of the business district. One of the members of the committee stated yesterday that there had been no talk at all of locating in the residence portion of the city and no sites had been offered or considered, and that none would be as there was not the slightest reason for

building such a building in any but the business section.

It is understood that the interest among the Masons is sufficient to make the project a success and predictions are now being made that dirt will fly within 90 days. Architects are making preliminary plans to assist the committee in determining just what amount of room will be necessary to accommodate the different Masonic bodies of the city. Nearly all are in favor of a four-story structure with the ground floor to be used for stores.

County Commissioners Pay Out Nearly Two Thousand Dollars

Chief Clerk Henry McAllister of the board of county commissioners paid out nearly \$1,200 yesterday to the deputy sheriffs employed in and around the mills at Colorado City during the recent strike and \$725 to the laborers on the county roads.

The amount paid to the deputy sheriffs is the largest sum that has been paid for that purpose by El Paso county for many years, and the amount paid to the road laborers is larger than it has been for some time. There were 40

deputy sheriffs who received an average of about \$30 each. Some of these deputies have been employed ever since the beginning of the strike.

The great bulk of the county roads is owing to the increased amount of work now being done. The roads in Ivryville are being put in good shape and much repairing is being done on the Cheyenne boulevard.

Major McAllister declares the pay roll to have been the largest he has had to handle for some time.

CARRIE NATION COMING HERE

ably handled in the paper presented by Mrs. W. W. Price. It showed the great study and personal knowledge of the essayist, and the afternoon was one of rare enjoyment for the goodly number present.

COG ROAD GETTING READY FOR OPENING

The management of the Cog road announced that a force of 50 men will be started to work this morning, shoveling out the drifts that have accumulated on the trail during the winter and it is hoped that the road can be opened to the public April 6. For several weeks after the road is ready for travel one train will be run each day except upon special occasions. It will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and return at 1:15, the usual schedule time.

A heavier snowfall is reported along the line than for several years and considerable ice is said to have covered the tracks in many places.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF LOCAL POSTOFFICE

Assistant Postmaster G. M. Edmondson has just presented his annual report to the postoffice department, of the business of the local office during the past quarter. The report shows that the local office has done business to the amount of \$23,685.38 during the past three months. During the year ending March 31 the local office has transacted business to the amount of \$8,924.88. This, however, is not the report for the fiscal year, as that ends in June.

SMOKE CAUSED SCARE IN COUNTY OFFICES

Thick clouds of smoke rolling up into the offices of the county treasurer and assessor about noon yesterday brought consternation to those at work in the office and caused a mad rush for the vaults with the various books, records and other valuable papers.

Treasurer C. A. Pollen and Janitor W. H. Duncan made a hurried entrance to the cellar in an endeavor to locate the fire. They found that some rubbish in a corner had become ignited from some cause and was filling the rooms above with smoke. The work of a few minutes sufficed to extinguish the blaze, no alarm of fire being turned in.

BEST SERVICE TO DENVER AND PUEBLO IS VIA THE POPULAR COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILWAY

"American Art" was the subject very

CURRENT COMMENT

Uncle Russell Sage has just written an article telling everyone how to get rich. His plan is to save all you get, spend nothing and make one-class investments. Really, we have heard that sort of thing before. What the average man wants is to know how to get rich and still have some fun as he goes along and keep a good conscience. Answer me that now, Uncle Russ.—(Philadelphia Inquirer)

A meeting, a courtship, a proposal of marriage and a wedding, all within three hours, is not especially out of place in Chicago, where such a transaction may be annulled without the slightest difficulty in 20 minutes.—(Kansas City Star)

The advocates of the mountain laurel for the state flower of Massachusetts have made out a good case, although some outside barbarians may suggest that the bean blossom would be more appropriate.—(Hartford Courant)

If the Missouri minister who threatens to tell the truth at funerals carries out his threat there will probably soon be a funeral at which he will figure otherwise than as the preacher.—(Louisville Courier-Journal)

The protests against revelations of the degeneracy of New England villages come loudest from natives who have not been born in 20 years, and whom money would not hire to return.—(Boston News)

The average woman is pricing hats and dress goods at such a rate that the average man is seriously considering the advisability of wearing blinder Easter Sunday.—(Atlanta Journal)

With all due respect to Senator Morgan, we would suggest that if posterity doesn't like the Panama canal, posterity can go ahead and build another one.—(Atlanta Constitution)

The overflowing of the Mississippi greatly enriches the land along its course. This is the farmer's compensation for seeing his house and family family away.—(Kansas City Star)

King George of Saxony has written an "open letter" to the papers, telling about his troubles. That divinity that did hedge a king is rapidly being uprooted.—(Augusta Chronicle)

Castro's resignation of the presidency of Venezuela bears a strong family resemblance to Addidle's withdrawal from the Delaware senatorial contest.—(Boston Transcript)

Legislative economy that consists in keeping rural school teachers on salaries of \$35 a month favors the Indian system of making squaws do all the work.—(Pittsburgh Post)

The civil service commission is advertising for a bibliographer. Anyone harboring such a person should promptly turn him over to the authorities.—(Birmingham News)

Dr. Parkhurst seems to have come round to the Episcopalian confession that we are all "miserable sinners," especially that we are all miserable liars.—(New York World)

It is strange how often Wall Street needs to be relieved when its record in relieving the rest of the country of spare change is considered.—(Birmingham News)

If Hon. David B. Hill misses it this time we would recommend to him the help-wanted columns of the daily papers.—(Atlanta Journal)

COLORADO COMMENT.

President Elliott says no man can work too hard. Evidently the eminent college president has never been a newspaper man.—(Goldfield Times)

New Hampshire Amendment.

New Hampshire voted down an amendment giving women the right of suffrage last Tuesday. New Hampshire made a mistake. First thing she knows she won't have votes enough to hold an election.—(Teluride Journal)

Creditable.

The Boulder county delegation are entitled to great credit for their earnest work in behalf of the university. If finally successful it will be an era in the history of that institution which they may well remember with pride.—(Boulder News)

Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland is taking quite an interest in public affairs. He was heard from before the close of 1904.—(Trinidad Chronicle-News)

The Ranges.

The ranges will be all that the cow man can desire as the pasture has been abundant and it has about all gone into the earth. The soil is in much better shape than for several years and there is yet a heavy blanket of snow throughout southwest Colorado.—(Durango Democrat)

Fact Wanted.

Denver Post has their staff correspondent communicate the news and conditions at Colorado Springs as facts warrant, and not as the Post management desires.—(Durango Democrat)

Mrs. Catt.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says she has her pocket evidence which would send 10,000 New Hampshire men to jail. But no one ever finds a woman's pocket.—(Teluride Journal)

Unwise Counsellors.

Goodness knows the laboring men have hard enough times without being incited to losing strikes. If the three yellow journals of Denver had acted similarly from the start, all the trouble would have been avoided long ago.

Like Aaron in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," our greatest pleasure is in "setting deadly enmity between two friends."—(Boulder County Herald)

Kerosene Oil.

It is said that kerosene oil is rapidly displacing absinthe as a popular beverage in Paris. The French are to be congratulated upon this evidence of the development of a refined taste.—(Teluride Journal)

Pay the Bill.

The assembly ought promptly to pass an appropriation for the expenses of the militia at Colorado City. There may be some question as to the wisdom or necessity of sending the troops there, but there should be none in regard to their prompt payment. The state soldiers obeyed orders. They went where they were sent by the proper authorities.

The small pay they receive represents a part of the legitimate rush for the vaults with the various books, records and other valuable papers.

Treasurer C. A. Pollen and Janitor W. H. Duncan made a hurried entrance to the cellar in an endeavor to locate the fire.

They found that some rubbish in a corner had become ignited from some cause and was filling the rooms above with smoke. The work of a few minutes sufficed to extinguish the blaze, no alarm of fire being turned in.

The Chief Objection.

Poet—Tell me frankly what are your objections to my poetry. Perhaps I can remedy the trouble.

Editor (blandly)—Perhaps you can—perhaps you can't. Well, my main objection is that you're always coming. Fix that for me and I'll waive the others.—(Kansas City Journal)

Dog Stopped Talking.

An old but still droll story is narrated of a talking dog to which the power of speech was seemingly given by the art of a ventriloquist. The dog and his master arrived at a hotel, the latter with only a quarter of a dollar in his pocket.

"Well, good boy, Jack!" he said. "I'll come back soon."

"You mean brute, to sell me for \$30 after all I've done for you?" answered the dog. "I'll never speak another word

No Dessert More Attractive

Why use gelatin and spend hours soaking, sweetening, flavoring and coloring when Jell-O

produces better results in two minutes! Everything in the package. Simply add hot water and set to cool. It's perfection. A surprise to the housewife. No trouble, less expense. Try it today. In Four Fruit Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry. At grocers. 10c.

A VEIN OF HUMOR

Too Many Already. Are you one of the police commissioners?"

"I am. What's wanted?"

"There is an old saying that 'It takes a thief to catch a thief.' Now, I—"

"Sorry, but I can do nothing for you. What we are trying to do is to get some of the thieves off the force, not put more on."

Jones—It's a mistake to judge a man by his clothes.

Mrs. Jones—That's so. He ought to be judged by his wife's clothes.—(Detroit Free Press)

An Errand Abroad.

"What's the nearest town to Kansas City?"

"Well, it's only an hour's ride to Leavenworth."

"Do you have public ownership of water works there?"

"No, I think not."

"Give me a round trip ticket to Leavenworth. I want to take a bath."

"Very few children are educated at home nowadays."

"No," said Miss Cayenne: "it is difficult now to find a child more than ten years old who does not feel convinced that it knows more than its parents."—(Washington Star)

The Radiator.

Oh, the weary radiator; it has toiled the winter through; We nourished it with soft coal and with boards and barrels, too; We utterly forgot it when it did its duty well,

When it failed, our indignation twas impossible to tell.

We were often fain to chide it as a source of much distress

When it used to raise a racket, just to ease its loneliness.

We begged it all amusement and we thought it very wrong

For it to find a little leak and sizzle forth a song.

Ere long 'twill have to meet the benefactor's scold for it has sprung a leak and then 'twill be forgotten.

The spring will gently blossom forth and then 'twill be forgot.

And folks who turn to cleaning house will speak in accents rude About the room it takes. And this is human gratitude."

—Washington Star.

Stranger—I have been told the personnel of your city council has improved greatly during the last few years.

Alderman from the "Steeth" ward (highly indignant)—Whoever told you so didn't know what he was talking about. It's the cheapest lot we've ever had. I give you my word, sir, there are things put through the council nowadays that don't cost anybody a blamed cent!—(Chicago Tribune)

Selma's Bill.

A bill by Senator Selma caused considerable discussion. It is amendable to prevent law and provides heavy penalties for the stealing of ore. There was considerable opposition to the bill because it was said to be altered to be much better. Mr. Whyte claimed the bill was unconstitutional, as it levies a tax on miners for draining and makes an opening for litigation. He was in favor of the adoption of senate bill No. 99, which was rejected.

Senate bill No. 185, by Senator Taylor. This is the bill providing for the appointment of five division irrigation engineers. Governor Peabody has been waiting for its passage to appoint engineers under the provisions of this bill. The bill provided for an examination of engineers before appointment to ascertain if they are qualified. The bill passed and was signed by the governor.

Senate bill No. 99, by Senator Roberts, concerning the exercise of the right of eminent domain by mining tunnel companies was approved by committee of the whole. Senator McGuire's bill in relation to the insurance department of the state was approved.

Selma's Bill.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES FAVORED

The movement to establish training school for nurses in this city, to be conducted in connection with Colorado college, received a marked impetus last night at a meeting held in Perkins hall. This meeting was largely attended, a number of the members of the El Paso Medical society being present, as well as members of the college faculty and the general public. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and according to the present indications this addition to Colorado college will be made very soon.

A committee will be appointed immediately by President Slocum to take charge of the matter and make a thorough investigation of Colorado Springs as a field for this school. The matter will probably be given consideration at the next meeting of the El Paso Medical society, to be held one week from tomorrow evening at the Antlers hotel, as the members of the society are very much in favor of such a school being established in this city.

Dr. Worcester was introduced by President Slocum, who referred briefly to the special interest of Colorado Springs in the care of invalids, and predicted an enthusiastic reception to the ideas which Dr. Worcester's long experience has peculiarly fitted him to formulate in detail.

Dr. Worcester began his address by referring to his recent lecture on the history of nursing, from which he recapitulated enough of the main thought to serve as an introduction to the recommendations of the last night's discussion.

Nursing is not an inferior but a co-ordinate profession with that of the physician," explained Dr. Worcester.

"Both rest on a basis of science, but while medicine tends to develop along theoretical lines, nursing is pre-eminently an art—the art of curing, which means caring for the sick. It has all the forms of its attention to the individual and his personal needs, while medicine concentrates its view upon his disease."

According to Dr. Worcester, an ideal education in nursing demands:

1. The adoption of the profession by an university as a worthy object for its training.

2. The cordial support of the medical profession.

3. The hearty co-operation of the general community.

4. An extended course of study. The first year, few hours of work outside the school should be given, but ample time taken for theoretic instruction, Dietetics, physiology and such fundamental branches should have first place.

The second year, hospital nursing should be practiced in moderate stints, alternating with daily class work. The third year the specialities should receive attention, and a fourth year may well be spent in work of superintendence and teaching for to thoroughly know a subject there is no way like teaching it to another.

The speaker, in conclusion, referred to the cordial welcome which his ideas of work undertaken by the special hospital school should have had among the hospital dependent upon it.

The cause, kept at work 12 hours of the day, is allowed, when at the point of exhaustion, to listen to a lecture, on which she has no time to study or reflect. She learns only hospital work—she neglects

most general hospital work, she neglects

No Dessert More Attractive

Why use gelatine and JELL-O? Spend hours soaking, sweetening, flavoring and coloring when JELL-O produces better results in two minutes? Everything in the package. Simply add hot water and set to cool. It's perfect. A surprise to the housewife. No trouble, less expense. Try it today. In Four Fruit Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry. At grocers. 10c.

made by the United States land office at Pueblo, mostly from sections 16 and 36. These sections are school lands, the revenue from them devoted to the school funds of the state. The compensation for the transfer is stipulated to be a counter transfer of United States land to the state.

Col. E. T. Ensign, who has largely interested himself in the preservation of the forests, stated last night that the transfer was a forerunner of other transfers that he understood were to be made in the near future. The government is reserving large tracts of forest land in the interior slopes of the mountains, and has withdrawn from settlement thousands of acres embracing the headwaters of streams north of Denver. These streams feed the Platte and other rivers traversing the arid section west of the Missouri, and by protecting the headwaters a large seepage and flow is assured for the great reservoirs to be built on the plains.

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INJURY THAT MAY RESULT IN DEATH.

The careless handling of a shotgun by 14-year-old Clarence Brown, while on a hunting trip last night near Fountain, has resulted in the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder, and the boy may die as the result of the shock sustained.

Young Brown and a companion, Clinton Smith, 15 years old, were on a camping trip and left the city yesterday afternoon. They had gone far as Fountain and had stopped to make a camp for the night. They were driving in a light spring wagon and they had tied their horse to a tree. While getting ready for the night young Brown went to the back of the wagon to remove the guns and put them in a place of safety. He caught hold of a double-barreled shotgun by the muzzle and was dragging it over the tail gate of the wagon when the gun exploded, discharging both barrels and emptying its contents into his left shoulder.

He fell to the ground and was unable to get up again. Young Smith ran for the nearest farmhouse and on the road ran into C. J. Morgan, who was at the time looking for work in the neighborhood, who ran back with him to the place where his companion had fallen. Morgan lifted him up and was going to put him in the wagon and take him to a doctor. When he tried to lift the boy, however, the animal broke and ran away, so he compelled to carry the boy to the nearest farmhouse, a distance of about half a mile, where he procured a buggy.

He took the injured boy and his companion to the Fountain hotel, about two miles distant, where Brown's wounds were temporarily dressed by the hotel physician. Morgan then took the boy to the Rio Grande station and came with him to this city, where he was met by the boy's mother at the station. Young Brown was taken to St. Francis Hospital where the amputation was performed.

Young Smith lives at 1611 North Royer street, and the Brown boy's home is in the business section of the city.

COUNTRY CLUB RE-ELECTS OLD BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The annual meeting of the Cheyenne Mountain Country club was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The former board of governors was re-elected, namely:

President, Richard J. Bolles; vice president, J. Arthur Connell; secretary, J. Matthews; Frank A. Waters, Richard B. Grinnell, Henry Hine, William O'Brien, Percy Hagerman, Ernest H. Every, K. R. Babbitt, Clarence C. Hammill, Clarence Edsall.

Covers were laid for 35 at the annual banquet that was served at 7 o'clock.

FORMAL OPENING OF NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

The beautiful new home of the Young Men's Christian association was most appropriately opened yesterday by flinging to the breeze the fine, large American flag presented by the members of the Colorado Springs Y. M. C. A.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon there was music by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra, Professor Spadengburg, leader.

The banquet tables were beautifully laid with fine linen, glass and silver, American beauty roses, Dawson carnations, sunials, and gaily decorated, and the food, after being prepared, consisted of cold chicken, cold ham, hot mashed potatoes, baked beans, relishes, ice cream, cake and coffee were included.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Methodist church, who prepared the meal, was represented by Mrs. J. F. Sanford, chairman; Miss Mary Proudfoot, Mrs. S. Proudfoot, Mrs. C. A. Hibbard and Mrs. W. E. Tryorher.

The young ladies serving were Misses Mary Proudfoot, Jessie Moore, Stella and Cora Wilcox, Sadie Van, Jessie Lennox, Ette Waltman, Ruth Houghland and Maude and Marion Bourque.

The Reception.

At 6 o'clock the reception to the business men began. They were accompanied in many instances by their wives. B. F. Scribner, chairman of the reception committee, extended a cordial welcome, assisted by a corps of young men, also the members of the Young Ladies Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. were present and disposed of the souvenirs badges. The visitors were conducted over the building for an inspection of the various rooms, especially the lounge.

The only invitation needed is the general one extended through the newspapers. Clerks, salesmen and salesladies, bookkeepers, expressmen—all who are employed during the day—are cordially invited to inspect the building and listen to the addresses and music.

The banquet to the directors of the Y. M. C. A., the officers of the Merchants' Association, chamber of commerce, real estate and mining exchange occurred last evening at 6 o'clock.

President Slocum Presided.

President Slocum of Colorado college, presided over the banquet, speeches were heard from the principal and their representatives especially the judges. Tonight there is to be a reception to the wage-earners of the city.

The only invitation needed is the general one extended through the newspapers. Clerks, salesmen and salesladies, bookkeepers, expressmen—all who are employed during the day—are cordially invited to inspect the building and listen to the addresses and music.

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BROTHER OF ENGINEER CASE WAS SHOT IN QUARREL.

S. L. Case, a brother of City Engineer E. W. Case, was shot and dangerously wounded in a quarrel with Deputy Sheriff George Hanian of Lake county, at Twin Lakes, Thursday afternoon. Mr. Case was brought to St. Francis hospital, where he is being attended by Dr. Hanian. The bullet was removed yesterday morning, but still fearing the blood poisoning, may result.

Both men were arrested and Case was placed under \$1,000 bonds, while Hanian was held for \$2,000.

LARGE FOREST RESERVE IN THE PIKE'S PEAK REGION.

A deed of relinquishment filed yesterday by the state of Colorado in the office of the county clerk transfers to the United States government 1,040 acres of forest land in the Pike's Peak, Plumb Creek and San Miguel districts.

This transfer is one of several in the plan of the government to establish a forest system on watersheds and at the heads of rivers.

The Manzanares association was represented by Fred S. Tucker. He mainly confined his remarks to the point that the

Carnegie Favors Making Gift for Free Library at Manitou

Word was received from Dr. George O. Ferguson, Friday, that he had been successful in seeing Andrew Carnegie and had been accorded a private interview in which the proposition of a public library for Manitou was broached.

Dr. Ferguson stated in the telegram that the proposition was favorably received by Mr. Carnegie and gave the impression that he would be successful in securing the object of his visit. The sum to be asked for is to be left to Mr. Carnegie's judgment after all the facts regarding Manitou are placed in his possession.

Dr. Ferguson has all along felt confident that Mr. Carnegie would give him a favorable reply, and in view of the fact that Colorado City has already received notice that he would give \$10,000 for a library building the people of Manitou expect that he will do the same for that city.

BANDS OF GOLD

With Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls and the plain oval Wedding Rings. Quality Guaranteed.

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Fifth Floor, Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

four and five days for \$10,000 each, four on the ground of incarceration for the county and school districts, redemptions received on paper, miscellaneous rights and the treasurer's fees, amount.

There are various items of account in the treasurer's office and it is understood that they are all fully covered in the report. The report was delivered to the commissioners late in the afternoon and will not be taken up by them until tomorrow.

The report shows a discrepancy of only \$25 during the entire 18 months. And this discrepancy was the result of receipts, it is said, which brought about a deficiency and the clerks were unable to get the amount properly entered. The money for the account was in the safe, however, and when checked up was put in its proper place.

It is understood that the report shows a balance of \$155,659.23 at the beginning of the period and receipts to the amount of \$114,511.40 were taken in. The disbursements within the same period were \$117,174.23, which left a balance to the credit of the county of \$56,454.19 on December 31, 1902.

The report recommends that a system of checking the outstanding warrants be provided for the commissioners' office.

The officers of the Pike's Peak Disbursing Association are: President, J. W. Kriger; first vice president, Belle Lashley; second vice president, D. C. Weyand; and secretary, J. S. Danzer; treasurer, E. E. Watts; marshal, W. L. Nelson; Chaplain, Saturday, Past Grand Master, Canton Columbine; at the meeting last night, accepted the invitation to give an exhibition drill on Saturday evening, April 26, between Vail and Avon, and Captain Coffey, the drill and the meetings last night were held for that purpose as well as for the transaction of business. The committees appointed were as follows:

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IF THE \$40,000 DEBT IS PAID THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING WILL BE FORMALLY DEDICATED NEXT SUNDAY

The exercises of opening week at the new Y. M. C. A. building will be continued this evening at 6 o'clock, with a banquet to the city and county officers. The ladies of the First Christian church have the banquet in charge, headed by Mrs. D. B. Fairley as chairman. At 8 o'clock there will be a reception tendered to the firemen and policemen, followed at 8:30 by brief addresses in the auditorium.

At 9 o'clock there will be gymnasium work and water sports.

The members of the board of directors are working very persistently upon the balance of the association indebtedness, \$40,000, for their great desire is to be able to wipe it out during the remainder of the week.

Then Sunday next the building can be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. If this fails, then the dedicatory exercises will have to be postponed. That such will not be the case is ardently expected, as the canvass for funds has been quite successful thus far.

The various functions attendant upon opening week in the splendid new Young Men's Christian association building moved on very smoothly and pleasantly yesterday. Beginning at 3 in the afternoon the Woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. held a reception at which the guests were the members of the women's clubs of the city. Beyond the hour allotted, 5 o'clock, the building was a scene of much social cheer.

Last Night's Banquet.

The exercises of opening week in the men who worked upon the Y. M. C. A. building was a very gratifying success. Covers were laid for about 100, by the women of the First Baptist church.

Evening Reception.

The tables were beautifully laid with decorations of cut flowers, pink and white carnations predominating. Smilax wreaths contrasted finely with the snowy blossoms and red shaded candles. Beside each plate was a beautiful rose. The menu served included beef of lamb, sandwhiches, rolls, coffee, ice cream and cake.

Banquet in Order.

After the banquets had been full justice, the most excellent spread, the master of the Y. M. C. A., made some very appropriate introductory remarks extending a cordial welcome on behalf of the board of directors to those who had worked on the building. Mr. Bennett spoke of the fine mantle in the parlor, the gift of Carpenters Union No. 515, and called upon the secretary of that organization, W. C. Daily, for remarks.

Remarks of Mr. Daily.

Mr. Daily said the men were proud of their part upon the building; that it was a lasting memorial to their good will and interest in the Y. M. C. A. He closed by a speech to the women of the First Baptist church for the banquet.

George Stone Spoke.

George Stone, also representing the Carpenters Union No. 515, spoke briefly along the same lines. Robert Seaton was called for on behalf of the steamfitters. He very happily said that he had just enjoyed the past hour the best of any he had ever spent in the building—a compliment to the quality of the banquet.

Thomas S. Proctor.

Thomas S. Proctor, a few remarks regarding the plumbers. He declared the Y. M. C. A. building of Colorado Springs was the best equipped between here and Chicago, and what was better still it was the product of the churches, the union of good people—best of all the building was put up by local men.

Roosevelt Will Speak.

Mr. Ward's allusion to the president's western engagements last night gives rise to the statement that it is highly probable that the speech to be delivered by President Roosevelt during his brief stay in the city will be given from the balcony or porch of the Y. M. C. A. building.

Remarks of Mr. Ward.

Continuing, Mr. Ward stated that to the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. the railroad companies of the country contributed over \$100,000 during the past year.

Remarks of Mr. Baldwin.

At the close of Mr. Ward's address the contractor introduced Mayor J. R. Robinson, who still further emphasized the fact that the new Y. M. C. A. building and all the benefits of the organization were for the benefit of the wage earners.

Remarks of Mr. Burd.

J. H. Burd of the New York Electric Co. added a few pleasant words and in the absence of the chief architect, T. P. Barber, B. F. Vining expressed satisfaction at the results with which the building had been carried out.

Remarks of Mr. Steig.

The boys department came in for a due share of interest. In the basement, in what is to be known as the boys' parlor, tea was served yesterday. A tea table was very tastefully laid with the usual necessities of such an occasion—glistening silver, etc. The centerpiece was a large bunch of daffodils and asparagus plumes. The candelabrum held yellow shaded candles, and a pretty effect was the result. The ladies serv-

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Remarks of Mr. Williams.

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Remarks of Mr. Dorsey.

The absence of Mrs. F. W. Goddard, the president of the auxiliary, who has been obliged to seek a lower altitude for awhile, was deeply regretted by her more complete and elegant library and reading room which Mrs. Goddard caused to be fitted up in memory of her son, Harry Ledyard Goddard, spoke eloquently of her lively interest in the welfare of the association.

There were hostesses on every floor of the building to point out the many features of the building, give information relative to donors, etc. Quite a number of the men who have given voluntary furnishings were present. A fact not hitherto mentioned in regard to the room furnished by Mrs. F. F. Castello is that it is in memory of her niece, Miss Clara Humphreys, who passed away last year.

A complete list of those invited to act as hostesses is as follows:

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Second floor—Mesdames J. A.

ACTION TAKEN WHEREBY WESTERN FEDERATION DECLARES STRIKE OFF HERE AND AT CAMP

President Moyer Leaves Matter With Advisory Board and the Governor.

The strike is settled.

At 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon amid cheers President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and General Manager MacNeill of the United States Reduction and Refining Company shook hands.

The action signified the ending of trouble that threatened to tie up the whole Cripple Creek district, and which the entire country has been watching.

IN A LETTER TO THE ADVISORY BOARD APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR PEABODY, PRESIDENT MOYER ANNOUNCES HE ACCEPTS THE PROPOSITION OF THE MILL MANAGEMENT AND DECLares THE STRIKE OFF.

THE ADVISORY BOARD WAS IN SESSION AT THE ALAMO HOTEL IN WHAT THE MEMBERS THOUGHT THEIR FINAL SESSION.

PRESIDENT MOYER HAD STATED EARLIER IN THE DAY THAT HE HAD NO FURTHER PROPOSITION TO SUBMIT; THE NEXT PROPOSITION MUST COME FROM MR. MACNEILL.

WHEN CHAIRMAN HAYT READ THE LETTER, THE TENSION UNDER WHICH THE ADVISORY BOARD HAS BEEN LABORING GAVE WAY AND A DRAMATIC SCENE ENSUED IN THE MEETING ROOM.

THE NEWS WAS FLASHED TO CRIPPLE CREEK AND BELLS WERE RUNG, ROCKETS DISCHARGED AND THE ENTIRE DISTRICT REJOICED.

THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED EVERYWHERE WITH EXPRESSIONS OF PLEASURE. GOVERNOR PEABODY WAS APPRISED OVER THE TELEPHONE AND EXPRESSED HIS GRATIFICATION.

PRESIDENT MOYER STATES HE DECLares THE STRIKE OFF AS IT IS HIS WISH, AND THE WISH OF THE FEDERATION, TO AVOID BRINGING LOSS UPON OTHERS AFFECTED BY FORCING THE FIGHT IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

HE PLACES ALL RESPONSIBILITY UPON THE BOARD AND THE GOVERNOR AND LEAVES IT TO THEM TO SAY ON MAY 18 WHETHER OR NOT THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT HAVE AT THAT TIME BEEN CARRIED OUT.

THE BOARD STATES THAT IN ITS OPINION A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED.

Chairman Hayt Gives Expression to Feeling That Prevails Over the Settlement.

JUDGE CHARLES D. HAYT, CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY BOARD, SAID:

"The board is more than pleased at the result. We are not seeking any credit, for we have been anxious to do the best we could. It would have been the devoted labor of any other body of citizens to bring two entire districts together. When you look up their action, even their attitude towards each other so much depended. It demonstrates in my mind, the value of arbitration: the sense of personality, the fact that two men are face to face does more towards a settlement than any other cause."

The witness said the man known as Mr. Jackson had been coming toward him and had run. Attorney Murphy's questions about his imagination and unfounded fears did not worry him.

He was questioned closely about the suspicious party he had seen.

Not knowing they intended him, he was only imagining it, he reported, when he saw them on an injustice," asked the attorney.

"I didn't report it to the mill; only spoke of it to a party or two. I was afraid to go home and the night watchman went with me."

Witness said the men on the line he had told him he was justified in his belief the four men who interrupted him meant harm.

He was asked why he had left the service of the company. He replied he had a disagreement with one of the shift bosses. He had not quit because of dissatisfaction.

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On cross-examination witness said he had not mingled with the strikers. Insulting language had been used at him; he had been called "scab" so many times that he had not kept count.

"Do you object to being called 'scab'?" asked Attorney Murphy.

"I do; it is not a nice thing to be called 'scab'."

"Why?"

"Well, you know what a scab is, don't you? Suppose you should have a scab on your arm; it is not a pleasant thing to be likened to it."

"Yet you wouldn't object to being called 'scab'?" asked Attorney Murphy.

"Do not like to be called names under any circumstances. There is a great deal, too, in the way a name is spoken."

Witness stated he was a member of Millmen's Union No. 1 in 1900, and there had been no complaint from the management about the union.

At this point adjournment was announced by Judge Hayt until 10 o'clock this morning.

stated he had been told he "would get his needs before morning and would get his throat cut," if he persisted in working.

The witness proved too sharp for Attorney Murphy on cross-examination. He had been asked by Attorney Babitt if he was compelled to make in regard to the insurance feature.

"No; I couldn't afford to object," replied the witness.

Attorney Murphy recalled this remark to the witness' mind and asked him what he meant.

"I couldn't afford to object," came the answer, "I had drawn out more than \$150 in insurance."

He stated two death claims had been paid to his certain knowledge of \$700 and \$800. The men had met with accidents; the beneficiaries received the money.

Perry's Testimony.

E. F. Perry, working in the sampling department since March 1, 1903, told how he received a day's work throughout the strike and was not molested except one the 15th of February.

On that evening he was proceeding toward the mill when he found a group of strikers who told him of trouble at the pump house. While talking with them a man attempted to cross the bridge. He was stopped and struck down.

"The men told me I shouldn't go in. I told them I was not particular that evening, as I was not intending to work, but I should go to my work in the morning. If they stopped me I would not go in, I said. I would go as far as I could."

The witness said the man known as Mr. Jackson had been coming toward him and had run. Attorney Murphy's questions about his imagination and unfounded fears did not worry him.

He was questioned closely about the suspicious party he had seen.

Not knowing they intended him, he was only imagining it, he reported, when he saw them on an injustice," asked the attorney.

"I didn't report it to the mill; only spoke of it to a party or two. I was afraid to go home and the night watchman went with me."

Witness said the men on the line he had told him he was justified in his belief the four men who interrupted him meant harm.

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On cross-examination witness said he had not mingled with the strikers. Insulting language had been used at him; he had been called "scab" so many times that he had not kept count.

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The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

LEGISLATIVE LOBBYISTS.

THE legislative lobbyist is everywhere, a pestiferous unbearable nuisance which no legislative body should tolerate. The Colorado legislature some time since was obliged to remonstrate with one of these cheeky individuals for walking about the legislative halls while the assembly was in session, and without so much as deigning to remove his hat. He was thereupon excluded from the chamber.

Now the New York senate has been obliged to take similar action. Lobbyists were overrunning the building to such an extent as to seriously interfere with business; hence the senate decided to go into executive session, posting guards at all the entrances. Even approach to the chamber was refused. The senators were determined that the lobbyists should not know what members were making trouble for them.

In these days of tricks and combines and deals, there are almost as many lobbyists as there are legislators, and an honest, conscientious assemblyman is annoyed almost beyond measure by the impudent importunities of these self-seeking politicians. A stringent law which would effectually bar them from state capitols is badly needed.

PRIVATE GRAFTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE MENACE of the present general assembly is the great number of private little appropriation bills which have been introduced. There is scarcely a county in the state but has secured through its representative from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the form of an appropriation for building a wagon road, bridging a stream, constructing a canal or a reservoir or a tunnel.

There appears to be a combination among the members of the house to see to it that each other's bills are put through. The result is, that the general appropriations for state institutions and meritorious bills like that for the St. Louis exposition are scaled down beyond all right or reason.

Colorado is to have an opportunity at the St. Louis fair of doing the largest amount of advertising for the least amount of money that she will have for many years to come. It will be advertising that will be helpful not only to every county in the state, but to every interest in the state.

There is not a section in Colorado, be it ever so remote, but will be benefited by the advertising done at this exposition, and yet there is great danger that because of the numerous personal axes which must be ground, Colorado, one of the states included in the original Louisiana purchase, will be miserably and inadequately represented. The public-spirited members of the assembly, no matter what their politics may be, should get together and prevent the consummation of this grievous wrong.

THE Y. M. C. A. OPENING CEREMONIES.

THE opening ceremonies of the new Y. M. C. A. began last evening with a banquet to the officers of the various business organizations of the city, and at 8 o'clock the general business men's reception was held.

During the week other receptions will be given to various classes of citizens, including the workingmen, teachers, preachers and others. The new building is a splendid monument to the liberality and farsightedness of the people of Colorado Springs. There are larger buildings, of course, but none of the size of this is better arranged or more thoroughly equipped for service.

An interesting comment has been made upon the furnishings of this building by a traveling Y. M. C. A. secretary, whose business enables him to visit hundreds of such buildings. He said that there is no building that he has visited that has furnishings so delightful, homelike and pleasing as those in the Colorado Springs institution. They clearly show the deft touch and the tasty, experienced hand of woman, and are not merely the contents of a furniture store set up in the various halls and rooms.

This opening week of the Y. M. C. A. is but the forerunner of a great and important work to be done in the future. The building is completed, but the work for which it was completed is yet to be done. It is earnestly to be hoped that all citizens of the city, young and old, will give to this institution their heartfelt encouragement and support in order that it may measure up to the opportunity which is now before it.

THE COAL STRIKE AWARD.

THE ANTHRACITE strike commission has finally presented its report to the president. It is an exhaustive document, the decision itself covering 87 pages of printed matter.

In this award both parties to the conflict are given consideration. A general increase of 10 per cent in wages dating back to last October is given to the miners with some decrease in time; a sliding scale, with a minimum wage, is provided for; there is to be no discrimination either by mine owners or miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union; the award shall continue in force until March 31, 1906, and meanwhile any and all disputes are to be settled by a permanent board of arbitration made up of employers and employees.

This, in brief, is the substance of the decision, and it will generally be hailed as just and equitable.

The miners in the coal regions were undoubtedly receiving wages that were too low, and their hours of employment were too long. This fact is recognized.

On the other hand, the employers of labor are given that which to them is an absolute necessity to a successful business enterprise, to-wit: an assurance that their men will continue at work for a definite period, and that they will not quit their employment because of a grievance, within the specified time.

The matter of unionism also is discussed, but no award or opinion is given. The mines are, therefore, to be considered "open," where union or non-union men may work with no discrimination against either. This is a fundamental principle of liberty, and will be recognized as fair and just by the great majority of American citizens.

Upon this commission were a company of able, capable, disinterested American citizens. If the coal operators had their partisans, the miners had theirs also, but the majority of the board were absolutely disinterested and impartial. Their findings in this case may be accepted by the parties to the controversy, as well as by the people of the country at large as honorable and just to all concerned. They are entitled to the thanks of people everywhere for the fairness and the earnestness with which they have entered into and accomplished their arduous task.

The New York papers are already discussing the size of the majority against Mayor Low next year. Perhaps Low will be smart enough not to run.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

THE REPUBLICAN city convention yesterday was an interesting example of "neatness and dispatch" in the game of politics.

The schedule went through without any serious opposition—in fact, there was only one candidate who was in danger at any time; but the bosses were able to bring pressure enough to bear to land him safely. This was the city treasurer, and he was nominated over a far better man and against the advice of the vast majority of the independent wing of the party.

The same influences which secured the appointment of this man by the city council have been able to secure his renomination against the better judgment of the majority of the party.

The Gazette has maintained that the voters in that party were not the real rulers of it, but that it was bound hand and foot by the dictates of a machine.

Yesterday's convention may, perhaps, open the eyes of independent Republicans to this condition and cause them to exercise their own judgment when it comes to voting for the ticket prepared for them.

THE NEW JUDGESHIP.

THE CONTEST over the new judgeship in the Fourth judicial district, which includes the county of El Paso, has been a very interesting one. As soon as the scheme of obtaining this judgeship had been suggested, the candidates began to gather like flies around a molasses barrel.

Some half a dozen Republican attorneys assumed a very grave and dignified aspect and concluded that they would make excellent material for the adowment of the bench.

It finally got down to three and the struggle became intense. One of the candidates was told that he had one job now, and that it was time for him to retire from the field. This, after much persuasion, he did. And so there were two. Each one had petitions as long as one's arm declaring that he was by all odds the best man for the place.

One of the two succeeded in getting a state chairman of the Grand Old Party to espouse his cause, while the other succeeded in getting the El Paso county committee on his side of the case.

Each of the candidates has kept the trail warm between this city and Denver, and the governor has been beside himself in trying to decide which of the two to appoint.

The scramble for the office has been anything but dignified, and merely indicates the burning desire inherent in every member of the Republican party to have a long and strong grip on the pie counter.

The Democratic ticket is composed of substantial business men. There is not a politician on it. The Republican ticket is composed almost exclusively of politicians and perennial office-seekers. Every day brings reports of scores of voters who have hitherto cast straight Republican ballots, but who this year are going to vote the Democratic ticket either in whole or in part. The Republican bosses cannot fool the people all the time.

The Republican ticket just nominated in the city of Chicago is certainly cosmopolitan enough to take in all the residents of that city. It is headed by Graeme Stewart, the treasurer; T. O'Shaughnessy, the attorney; John F. Smalek, and the clerk is Frederick C. Bender. If there is any nationality that has been left out it is certainly not the fault of the bosses.

The colored voter who contributes so much to Republican success in Colorado Springs, got his usual treatment yesterday in the convention. He was told that "if" the city council should form another fire company and "if" appointments were to be made to it and "if" he made an application he would be "considered." That's a long distance from three meals a day.

Admiral Dewey seems to have no luck in his dealings with the Germans. He suggested casually that the Caribbean sea maneuvers were as much to impress Germany as anything else. While this was probably the case, it was very undiplomatic to let the cat out of the bag.

Civil Service Commissioner Foulike should not attempt to straighten out the somewhat lazy ideas of any member of the United States senate regarding appointments, under the civil service act. Any attempt to enlighten a United States senator is always "supreme effrontery."

Thomas' orchestra will be obliged to leave Chicago unless \$750,000 is raised as a sort of an endowment fund. This might not be a difficult matter. If it becomes necessary, the packers can add another cent or two onto their products, and the deed will be done.

The approach of summer down east is heralded by the fact that coal is going down while ice is going up. Those unfortunate mortals who are compelled to live in New York and Philadelphia have the sympathy of all westerners.

Andrew Carnegie says he is willing to pay whatever tax is assessed against him. The man who pays his taxes is nobler than the man who builds libraries.

Weather report: About this time look out for snow. There is a Raymond excursion in town.

AND THE MAN DIED POOR.

Andrew Carnegie says the Brooklyn Eagle, is reported to have said that some years ago he wanted to cross a mountain in Pennsylvania, and a youngster offered to take him over for 50 cents. Mr. Carnegie thought the price was too great, so the boy argued with him, and because the trip was worth it, as the story goes, "You better, I had to get to the other side of the mountain." Mr. Carnegie adds, "I predicted that the boy would some day make a fortune, and he has. His name is Charles M. Schwab."

That reminds me of a story. Years ago, a young man owned the only wood yard in a prairie town out west. He had a goodly store on hand when heavy snows came and blocked the roads. For two weeks no wood could be hauled to the town, yet the young man went on selling at his regular price of \$2.75 a cord. A friend said to him that he could get \$5 as easily, because the people must have wood, and he could not be blamed for it. The man replied,

"I would tonight that I might persuade men and women of the reality of the danger of sin, and in order to do so I am going to take you to Newspaper Row and ask you to take the testimony direct or indirect of men who deal with human life every day and who see it on their own flats give you heat for steam?"

Patriots—No—"hot air."—(Yonkers Statesman)

An Englishman and a Frenchman both duelist of some note, about to encounter each other in a duel, chanced to meet at the ticket office of the station en route for the appointed field, when the following dialogue took place:

Frenchman (softly)—Return ticket to

Englishman—B—single.

Frenchman—But you fear you will never come back; I always take a return.

Englishman—I never do; I always take my return half from the corps—T/T-Bits.

Mrs. Goodsole—Johnny, are you going home now? Your mother's been looking for you all the afternoon.

Johnny—Yes, I know.

Mrs. Goodsole—Just think how worried she must be.

Johnny—Oh, she's near the end of her worryin'. I'm just beginnin' mine.—Illustrated Bits.

Mr. Spinner—"What is your opinion of basketball?" asked Miss Beckwith.

Miss Beckwith (stiffly)—"I am not aware that my opinion is stupidly heavy on any subject, Mr. Spinner."

Mr. Spinner—"Oh, good heavens, no! I didn't mean that. Your opinions are never heavy in the least. On the contrary, they are extremely light and airy."

Miss Beckwith (icily)—"Then if my opinions are so wholly without weight, Mr. Spinner, it would be a waste of time to express them."

Aig—So you asked old Jones for his daughter's hand. What did he say?

Ferdy—He said, "Take her and let me be happy."—(Fuck.)

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

SHORT STORIES

Bobbing the Kitty.

One of the suspects in the gambling-house business, a man who has represented his district in the state legislature, told me this story yesterday: "I had a fellow working for me at \$14 a week, who I thought was in the black part of my private residence in—street, one of his duties was to clean up the den after the play of the night was ended. After a while I noticed that there was a falling off in the size of the kitty, and it occurred to me that the players were not dealing honestly with it. So I set a watch. Nothing developed, however. Kitty was fed regularly. One table in particular, the open game, seemed to hold it, and I kept tab on that, my making note of each chip that was dropped in. When the play was over for the night I counted up, and the kitty produced only half the number of chips that went into the slot. To be brief, the \$14-a-week man had rigged up a tube from the cellar and connected it with the slot in an ingenious way so that half the chips fell into a bag he placed at the bottom. The scandal had been robbing the house for months."—(New York Press.)

Their Diet.

Charles P. Thomas, who for years represented the Gloucester, Mass., district in Congress, and who once defeated "Boss" Butler for that position, had a party of fellow representatives at the old seacoast town.

"What is the diet of these people?" asked a New Yorker.

"Fish mostly," responded the Massachusetts man.

"Why," spoke up a Virginian, "I thought fish was a brain food. They are really the most unintelligent-looking persons I ever saw."

"Well," said Thompson quickly, "just think what the world would look like if they didn't eat fish."—(New York Mail and Express.)

Misfortune of a Candidate.

While a political war was in progress in the house during the last session Mr. Wachtler of Maryland left the hall to further his business interests as chairman of the committee on chartered bills. This was the busy season for that chairman.

"Send me on the second call when they reach S," said the mayorality candidate to the Oriole city.

A page gave him due warning, but when he reached the main office his deputed to him, and who had indicated through powerful friends his preference for this office above anything else in the gift of the administration. The selection struck the senators very happily. The man chosen had a national reputation for brains and probity, and they paid him the usual compliment of not referring his name to the committee on finance in the hope of being able to nominate him in his stead.

"I have a cute pain in my child's diaphragm. Please give my son something to ease it."

"Dear Doctor, please give him

some worse of Auntie Toxxy for girl baby's throat and oblique."

"This little baby has eat up its father's parish plaster. Send an antiseptic quick as possible by the enclosed girl."

"This child is my little girl. I send you five cents to buy two sitz baths for a grown up adult who is sick."

"You will please give the little boy five cents worth of epeace for to throw up in a michts old babe, N. B.—The babe has a sore stomach."

"I had a hot time in my insides and which I wood like to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it? The enclosed money is the price of the extinguisher. Hurry please."—(New York Press.)

Send by Enclosed Girl.

An East Side dressgirl is preparing a unique scrap book. It contains the written orders of some customers of foreign birth, and these orders are both curious and amusing. Here are some that are copied from the originals:

"I have a cute pain in my child's diaphragm. Please give my son something to ease it."

"Dear Doctor, please give him

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A VEIN OF HUMOR

"Dave" of Missouri.

It's bin away across th' blue, Cavin' wild th' kings, Attinin' balls an' partie an' a hundred other things.

I've reached this country onet agin. An' soon ter home he'll have, Say, won't we, have a hot old toime, A-welcome our Dave?"

He slapped them rubbers on th' back, An' told 'em 'bout th' fair, They sit 'em up to Dave an' says:

"You bet you'll be there," They say they'll spin'd their dud wid us, They're all begun to rave About Missouri's fair, All on account us, Dave.

oh, he's a man of great renown, A three son on Missouri, Or thin' think our Dave outshines Frind Dooley-only-on.

When he returns it's dreep our wark An' jine in merriment, thin' whin' th' proper toime comes round, Let's make him presid.

Kansas City

The Future of the Democratic Party

For Judge Parker

THE organization of the Democratic party has come down to us from the time of President Jefferson through periods of success, and times of defeat and disaster, maintaining at all times the cardinal principles of free government and the rights of the people; outliving all other party organizations. The party policies on economic questions and issues of the day have changed from time to time, but the organization and the great fundamental principles of liberty and good government have never changed, and in my opinion no reorganization is necessary and none should be attempted.

Conditions make the issues that are fought out in the national campaigns, and political parties must meet the issues as they arise. The reckless expenditure of public money by the Republican party, its refusal to readjust the present tariff laws to meet changed business conditions and remove the unnecessary burdens of taxation, if persisted in, will make these questions the leading issues in the coming presidential campaign.

Mr. Bryan undoubtedly has a stronger following than any other leader in the Democratic party, and necessarily he will be a great factor in selecting the next presidential candidate. As I have already stated, in my judgment, political issues arise from existing conditions and are not made by either party leaders or party platforms. The party platform merely voices the party policy on political conditions as they exist.

With the reformation of the tariff as the great issues in the next campaign, the Democratic party must look to gains in the east, the far west, desiring an extreme tariff rate on wool, hides, and beet sugar, will oppose any change of the existing duties levied on imports. The eastern business and manufacturing interests are becoming restless under the old tax laws that are not adjusted to present business conditions, and will support a party and a candidate in favor of honest tariff reform. Therefore, I believe it advisable to select a candidate from the east, and consider Richard Olney the most available man to lead our party on this issue, on a battlefield when gains must be made in the far east if we expect to win a victory.

Mr. Olney has always been loyal to his party and its candidates, his devotion to the principles of his party, his high character and great ability are recognized by all. His nomination would not engender factional strife, and his past positions on questions of taxation are in accord with the sentiments of his party and the views of the best thought of the country.

O. W. UNDERWOOD,
Member of Congress.
9th District, Alabama.

1. No reorganization of the Democratic party is necessary. The organization is in good condition.

2. The trust question will be a prominent issue in the next campaign, and the country will be called on to consider how far the Dingley tariff law has gone in aiding the building up and fostering of the trusts. The currency questions, with which the Republican party has not shown the courage and capacity to deal, will be very important.

3. Mr. Bryan, like all other Democrats, will have a voice selecting the candidates.

4. I favor the nomination of Judge Parker for president in 1904. I think he would be a very strong candidate, and that the party could be united on him. He is a faithful Democrat, an able man with no vulnerable record to defend.

HENRY D. CLAYTON,
Member of National Committee and
Congress, Third District, Alabama.

1. Why should there be any talk about the reorganization of the Democratic party? The party machinery is in fairly good hands. When the National convention meets it will nominate a candidate and adopt a platform to meet conditions and issues then before the country, and all true Democrats will support both. There may be a few who call themselves Democrats and believe in Republican principles who will not vote the ticket; and there may be a few who call themselves Republicans and believe in Populist doctrines who may not be satisfied with the action of the convention but neither of the disturbing elements will, in my judgment, be sufficiently strong to reorganize the party or control its action.

2. It is impossible this far in advance to undertake to outline the issues that will be most prominent in the next campaign, but as far as can now be guessed the questions of the currency, taxation, trusts and our policy toward Cuba and the Philippines will be most prominent.

Personally, I would be glad to see the Democratic party declare unequivocally in favor of a tariff for revenue only; the government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones; the recognition of the independence of the Philippines at the very earliest day possible, and the demonetization of both gold and silver,

with legal tender note issues by the government as our only money of account.

I have no great hope of having the party adopt all of these policies at the next convention, but I expect to support its action, and continue to fight for these policies inside the party.

- DEMOCRATIC LEADERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY HAVE BEEN ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS AS TO WHAT POLICY SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRACY, WHAT THE ISSUES AND WHO THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE PARTY SHOULD BE IN 1904.
- THE FOLLOWING LIST OF QUESTIONS WAS SUBMITTED TO MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CHAIRMEN OF DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES, DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER DEMOCRATS WHO USUALLY TAKE A PROMINENT PART IN MAKING NATIONAL PLATFORMS AND CANDIDATES:
- 1. SHALL THERE BE A REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY? IF SO, WHY AND ON WHAT BASIS? IF NOT, WHY NOT?
- 2. WHAT DO YOU THINK OUGHT TO BE THE ISSUES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR 1904?
- 3. DO YOU THINK BRYAN WILL BE A FACTOR IN SHAPING THE ISSUES AND SELECTING THE CANDIDATES IN THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION?
- 4. WHOM DO YOU FAVOR FOR THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN 1904?
- 5. SHOULD AN EASTERN OR WESTERN MAN BE NOMINATED, AND WHY?
- THE ANSWERS ARE GIVEN IN EACH INSTANCE AS WRITTEN OVER THE WRITER'S OWN SIGNATURE.

instead of voting the Republican ticket, this is as it ought to be. I have no choice for the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket as it seems to me rather early in the campaign to exhibit any settled preferences. It appears to me, however, that if Judge Parker could be nominated without any undue friction in the convention, he would make a popular and formidable candidate. I am inclined to prefer an eastern man as, apparently, we cannot win without New York state, and such a candidate would, presumably, be stronger in that state than a candidate from the west or south.

HOMER S. CUMMINGS,
Member National Committee, Connecticut.

3. To imagine that Mr. Bryan will not be an important factor in shaping the issues and selecting the candidates in the next National convention will be to imagine that brains and honesty have lost their influence with the masses of the people. I do not believe for one moment that he or any other one man will be able to dictate either the platform or the candidate, nor do I believe there will be any open revolt against the action of the convention either by Mr. Bryan or Mr. Cleveland.

4 and 5. I want to see the next ticket made up from the east and the south. I have lost all faith in having a Western - Republican - Populite vote the Democratic ticket. I want an eastern Democrat for president, and while I am wedded to no man I want an active Democrat, one who neither sulked or bolted in 1896 and 1900, but who did his duty, whatever that was, during these campaigns.

J. M. HEAD,
Mayor of Nashville, and Member National Committee, Tennessee.

Inclines to Parker

I do not anticipate any substantial alteration in the organization of the Democratic party. Any so-called reorganization would be futile to attempt and fatal if successful. I am thoroughly convinced that the rank and file of the party are satisfied with the present leadership.

The issues for 1904 are very likely to be similar to those upon which the congressional campaign of 1902 was fought. In my opinion Mr. Bryan will be a strong factor in shaping the issues and selecting the candidates in the next Democratic National convention.

If the former, there must be a third

issues of the next campaign at this time, but the fight must be made along the same lines as in 1900. Mr. Bryan will certainly be a very strong factor in shaping the issues and selecting the candidates.

I have no choice to express regarding presidential candidates at this time.

Our candidates must be real, not self-styled Democrats, not men who voted the Republican ticket in 1896 and 1900, or who sulked in their tents during these campaigns, but men who believe in the principles of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy, and who have the courage to defend their convictions in the east as well as in the west.

It matters not so much what part of the country our candidates come from, but they must be Democrats.

JOHN E. OSBORNE,
Ex-Governor and Member National Committee, Wyoming.

Favors a Democrat

1. The Democratic party does not need reorganization at present. The last time it needed reorganization was in 1896, and it got reorganized then.

2. Yes, certainly, and no candidate could hope to be successful at the polls without the support of Mr. Bryan and his followers.

3. There are several who at present appear to be available. Shepard, Olney, Parker and Justice Wm. J. Gaynor of Brooklyn. I look upon Judge Gaynor as the most available man in sight, and I think he would please the Cleveland faction as well as the Bryan faction.

4. I see no reason for naming what part of the country the candidate should come from, but it is important that he should carry New York state, and only a New York man can do that.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER,
Organizer of Bryan Democracy in Brooklyn in 1896.

5. I see no reason for naming what part of the country the candidate should come from, but it is important that he should carry New York state, and only a New York man can do that.

4. I favor a Democrat.

5. It is not where the candidate comes from, but what he comes for, that is of the greatest importance to the people—it is what he stands for, and how he stands for it, that is going to count.

DAVID A. De ARMOND,
Member Congress, Sixth District, Missouri.

An Ohio Opinion

The Democratic party has never been disorganized, and the talk of reorganization is entirely mythical. The issues for 1904 that are discernible are trusts, whose chief breeders are high tariff, railroad rebates and discriminating legislation; unsound money as favored by bills of the Fowler order; ship subsidy steal and reform in the criminally extravagant expenses of the government.

Favors Olney

1. I see no necessity for reorganization.

2. The issues of the party will be tariff, trusts and imperialism.

3. Yes, I think Bryan will be a factor.

4. In Massachusetts we favor Olney of course.

JOHN H. GIRDNER,
Mr. Bryan's Personal Representative in New York city.

Says It Is Too Early

1. No, because it is unnecessary.

2. The tariff and such conservative issues favorable to the people, and especially to the business interests.

3. No more than any other prominent Democrat.

4. Too early to answer.

5. Can tell better when time arrives for making nominations.

FRANK CAMPBELL,
Chairman State Committee, New York.

4. I see no reason for naming what part of the country the candidate should come from, but it is important that he should carry New York state, and only a New York man can do that.

5. I see no reason for naming what part of the country the candidate should come from, but it is important that he should carry New York state, and only a New York man can do that.

4. I favor a Democrat.

5. It is not where the candidate comes from, but what he comes for, that is of the greatest importance to the people—it is what he stands for, and how he stands for it, that is going to count.

DAVID A. De ARMOND,
Member Congress, Sixth District, Missouri.

1. No.

2. Trusts, tariff and the race issue.

3. No.

4. Senator Gorman of Maryland.

WILIE JONES,
Member National Committee, South Carolina.

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1. No.

2. Trusts, tariff and the race issue.

3. No.

MINES AND MINING

ON THE FREE COINAGE.

Cripple Creek, March 26.—At the present time there are about 14 sets of lessees operating on the Free Coinage company's estate, and six of them are on the shipping list, averaging around 20 tons of ore per month, which nets them approximately a handsome profit.

The month of March will show a large tonnage, as the Shell lease, on the Pinto of this company is doing considerably better than for some time, and is now opened up in a very satisfactory manner. The Murphy shaft is 550 feet deep, and the lessees will have an additional 180 feet of stoping ground.

These lessees have a very good proposition in their lease, as they are making regular shipments. They are breaking the rock in feet in width, which is all good for three ounces of gold to the ton. The vein which they are working on contains a high grade streak about five inches in width, from which they have received settlements in carload lots of as high as 20 ounces to the ton.

Jamieson and others, who have a lease on the Elson claim of the same company, are shipping a large amount of ore and will average them about 25 to the ton, and the showing at present is very good for more to be shipped in the near future.

D. N. Mercer, who has been operating on the property for some years, is shipping some ore that runs as high as 11 ounces in gold to the ton. The Free Coinage section is the busiest part of the district at the present time.

The Enterprise Gold Mining company, operating the shaft opposite the National hotel in the city limits, has started a new plant of machinery, cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000. It consists of two eight-horse power boilers, a new hoist, good to the depth of 1,000 feet, and an air compressor, which will greatly facilitate the progress of driving and drifting throughout their territory.

The shaft is now down to depth of 200 feet and at this point the vein and drifts have been opened, and drifting has been started in the vein, which is undercutting the same property, and the foundation for the hoist was blasted out, and from which assays on the surface gave every indication of a body of ore with depth.

As soon as the new plant of machinery is installed, it is the intention of Manager Hanley to resume sinking for additional depth, when he will open more levels to work from.

J. W. Nesbit of Mercur, Utah, and Judge W. C. Reilly have spent several days in the district in consultation with mine owners and managers, looking over the feasibility of erecting cyanide mills for the treatment of low-grade ores at the different properties.

The Ophelia tunnel has let a contract for the lighting up by electricity of their entire workings. Also for a large machine to operate big blowers that will be used for ventilating purposes.

TRACHYITE PRODUCTION.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, March 27.—The Practical Mining company, operating the Trachyte of the New Zealand company on Bull Hill, now has over 1,000 tons of ore broken in the workings of the property and are still continuing the process with vigor.

A large part of their ore in the past was treated at the Economic reduction works, but of late that plant has been unable to handle the large shipments made from the Golden Cycle and Woods properties, which has had the effect of blockingading the Trachyte ores. Manager McTee is still working a full force and thinks that the ore shipments can be resumed the first part of next week.

On April 1st and other properties the Pitch shaft on the Burns of the Acacia company, made their second shipment yesterday for this week, sending out about 25 tons that will return values of \$80 to the ton. Their new ore shoot is showing good values and as the present stop is nearly exhausted, it is quite probable that new work will be started within the surface as is necessary under present conditions.

WEEKLY REPORT OF STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE.

The weekly report of Stratton's Independence mine for the week ending March 7 shows that there were shipped 1,800 tons of ore, having a value of about \$41,000, a gain in average value per ton of between \$8 and \$10. The report also states that a new vein was opened during February in the 700-foot level, which averaged \$30 to the ton.

In the intention of the management it is the plan to raise the new vein with the help of the old shaft.

Judge J. D. Whitman of Denver has control of the company's affairs in that city.

ARE PREPARING TO RESUME SHIPMENTS.

The Telluride mill will probably begin receiving ore from Cripple Creek tomorrow, and it is understood that the Golden Cycle company will begin shipments again, after a shut down of about two weeks.

The roasters at the Telluride have been started already and by Tuesday or Wednesday will be running on 150 tons of ore per day. The Golden Cycle company will likely ship 75 tons per day to the Telluride and from 25 to 50 tons to the Economic at Arcoa.

The Telluride will employ from 50 to 75 men within the coming week if all goes well.

DOCTOR-JACK POT IS MAKING SHIPMENTS.

The lessees of the property of the Doctor-Jack Pot company are shipping a small amount of ore and last week sent out a 20-ton consignment of ore which is expected to return \$30 to the ton.

This ore comes from upper portions of the property and it is understood that there is considerable quality of lower grade ore ready to be broken.

GRANITE DISTRICT SHOWING UP WELL.

It is reported from Granite that another high-grade shipment is to be made from the Washington property, being operated by Colorado Springs people.

The ore is coming from a depth of 175 feet and is estimated to run in the neighborhood of \$75 to the ton in gold and silver.

The values are principally gold, however, and it is understood that some lead is found.

The company is employing several men in extracting ore and doing development work, and it is understood that there is considerable ore in sight, with large quantities of low-grade rock which can be easily treated with a mill near at hand.

STRIKE IS REPORTED ON THE WORK PROPERTY.

Some time ago a strike was made in the Pecking hall on the Morning Glory claim of the Work property, according to reports, of an inch streak of ore containing 33 ounces in gold to the ton.

Development has since been done on the find, and at present it is stated that the streak has widened out to eight inches of ore which will run better than seven ounces, or \$140 to the ton.

The ore from the shoot is being saved, and it is expected that no shipment will be made until the middle of next month.

INTEREST IN SILVER TIP.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, March 20.—A great deal of interest is being manifested in the recent strike on the Silver Tip property, particularly so because it is believed to be the great vein of Bull hill, the New Zealand and Mineral Rock vein.

The vein was first opened in the Last Dollar property and from there it went to the Luck Guse on through the Pike's Peak and Mineral Rock claims and has been stopped on for fully 1,000 feet, making it the most continuous of any in the district.

In the New Zealand and Mineral Rock vein, the ore has been broken and the shaft proved, and with a little more work it is believed that the vein will now be worked in the Silver Tip.

Extensive operations will be started this week on the Ajax claim belonging to the Beacon Hill Ajax company, and located on Beacon hill.

Gallagher and others who recently secured a three-compartment shaft, four and one-half miles from the mine, the ore shoot is now working on upraising on this shoot.

The work of extending the 700-foot level over to the ore shoot is now in progress, and is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The War Eagle Leasing company, op-

erating at a depth of 58 feet from the surface, is working on a vein four feet in width, which is separate from the big surface deposits, and which is returning rich values, assays running as high as \$300 to the ton, while other tests have been as low as \$35 to the ton.

The mining company is now shipping about 25 tons a day to the Economic mill, but it is expected with a little more development the production will be increased greatly.

Clark and others who are operating a lease on the south end of the Burns of the Acacia company, sent out a shipment yesterday which by their assays will net them close to \$300 to the ton.

The lessees have a small streak that shows very rich values, and while the production is not large, the grade of ore is rich enough to make up for the deficiency in tonnage.

W. S. Ames obtained a lease from the Doctor-Jack Pot Mining company on the Jack Pot vein, better known as the old Davenport workings, covering a piece of ground from the second to third levels.

The lessee will commence work Monday.

The Findley is working a full force up to date, and is sending out about two carloads of ore a day to the local samplers.

PHARMACIST CO. PROVES TITLE TO CLAIM IN DISPUTE.

The trouble over the patent to the Pharmacist company, has been settled by the announcement by the government that the Pharmacist company holds the property. The question arose over a fraction of the claim. The description sent to the government, and the location of the stakes on the claim, did not exactly correspond, which fact was discovered by parties who relocated the portion of the claim in dispute.

The government's practice is to give the original stakes held the ground and to the slight error in survey made no difference to the title.

The Pharmacist company was the first dividend payer in the district and has produced a large amount of ore and much development work has been done. Had the decision been against the company it is understood that the relocators could claim damages for a large amount of ore extracted.

RUSHING WORK ON TUNNEL.

The regular monthly report on the progress of the tunnel being driven by the El Paso company for the purpose of draining the mine of the western portion of the camp will probably be received Tuesday by the company.

From this report is made up the pro rata which each mine that has entered into the contract shall pay, such sums being paid over to the El Paso company within a few days after the measurement is taken.

The progress during the present month is said to have been greater than at any time since the tunnel was started, and a larger number of feet of work has been accomplished daily during the last two weeks than at any previous time.

The El Paso people expect to have the tunnel completed several days ahead of the schedule unless some unforeseen accident occurs to delay the work.

ARIZONA-COLORADO COMPANY IS PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT.

Identified Globe, Arizona, says that the Arizona Colorado Copper Belt and Gold Mining and Milling company has been developing its property continuously since last May.

The property covers an area of 17 claims, or over 340 acres, three miles from Globe.

Development on the property consists of two tunnels, one 140 feet, the other over 200 feet in length, a prospecting shaft 153 feet deep and numerous other shafts ranging in depth from 10 to 20 feet, also several open cuts.

The company is sinking a double compartment shaft with two 12-foot drifts.

The working force is being doubled at this new shaft.

The property owned by this company is known as the Force group, and is said to be a very promising mining property.

Inasmuch as the ground is considered exceedingly valuable, it is expected that there will be no lack of applications for leases, although a limited number only will be granted.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW.

New York, March 27.—R. G. Dun & company's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Irregularities in retail trade is due to weather conditions. At most points an early season stimulates the business but in other sections there has been interruption from excessive rains. More uniform activity is manifested in the east where a notable large movement of processes, millinery, paper and builders' materials while conditions are satisfactory for the season in jewelry. Manufacturers of clothing, furniture, footwear and iron and steel are still engaged, ample supplies of fuel greatly facilitating operations but extensive strikes threaten to render idle many New England textile mills. Early opening of lake navigation will benefit business and the railway traffic embargo will be removed. Building of highways thus far reported for March exceed last year by 12.8 per cent. and surpass those of 1901 by 22.9 per cent. An output of about 300,000 tons of coke in the whole Connellsburg region for the last week indicates that fuel troubles are almost ended in the iron and steel industry.

No improvement has appeared in the drygoods market. The situation is peculiarly complicated as to cotton goods; stocks are light as a rule and labor troubles threaten to a great extent.

Jobbers are reluctant to undertake contracts at present quotations.

Dulls are reported in woolen goods, with new business on a limited scale.

Cancellation of early orders has become a serious problem, many mills that had disposed of their product for the season now seeking business.

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Dulls are reported

A Page for Women

Edited By ELLA CELESTE ADAMS.

Let It Shine.
LAST then a lamp, a little lamp,
Put in that hand of thine?
And did He say, who gave it thee,
The world hath need that light should be,
Now, therefore, let it shine?

And dost thou say, with bated breath,
It is a little flame;
I'll let the lamps of broader wick
Suck out the last and cheer the sick
While I seek wealth and fame?

But on the shore where thy small house
Stands dark, stands dark, this night,
Fall many a wanderer, thither tossed,
Is driven on that rock and lost.
Where thou hast hid thy light.

Though but a candle thou didst have,
Its trimmed and growing ray
Is infinite. With God no light,
Is short or small, but only bright,
As is his perfect day.

The world hath sorrow, nothing more
To give or keep for thee;

Duty is in that hidden flame
And sooty joy; then rise for shame
That thou so dark shouldst be.

Rise, train thy lamp—the feeble past
Behind thee but and spurts,
With God it is not soon or late
So that the light, now flaming great,
Puts every fiercer burn.—

Then with its love, and flaming great
Is its humanity.
Showing no soul in sinful need,
Forsooth no path where He may lead,
Glowing consumingly.

They shall not want for light enough
When earthly moons grow dim;
The dawn is but begun for thee,
When thou shalt stand, so tremblingly,
They mighty lamp to Him.

—Sarah Pratt McLean Greene in Woman's Journal

CHEERFUL acceptance of our
place in the great scheme of life
makes all the difference in the
world, not only to ourselves but to
those with whom we come in contact.
We are placed just where we are
meant to be, and it remains for us to
face the world, honestly, cheerfully. If
we are making our lives count as we
should, we have ways of utilizing every
ounce of energy, physical and mental.

Strength should be controlled; in
instinctively, in an emergency, we turn
to one who is steady, composed, de-
liberate. The friend who is fid-
gety, despondent and always fore-
boding evil, may be as warm of
heart and have as good brains as
the other—yet, somehow, it never occurs
to us to lean on him in our need.

Nine-tenths of the unwelcome crow-
feet and the wrinkles on women's faces
are caused by worry—by failure
to make the best of their place in the
scheme of life. Why, it is not such a
far cry into heaven, and—in imagination
we can be there if we will—on the
other hand, we can worry ourselves
into that other place—not supposed to
be even mentioned by "ladies."

Do you know, talk as one may of
beauty, the type of women that men
most admire? It is the cheerful one,
men are not patient when it comes
to tears, probably because most of
them know what real care and worry
men. But they are quick to appreciate
trials cheerfully, bravely borne,
I don't blame them; what is really
needed in this world is more sunshine
and less whine.

"Dear restless heart, be still, for peace
is God's own smile,

His love can every wrong and sorrow
reconcile;

Just love and love and love and calmly
wait awhile.

"Dear restless heart, be still; don't
fret and worry so;

God hath a thousand ways his love
and help to show;

Just trust and trust and trust until his
will you know."

* *

**NATIONAL CONGRESS OF
MOTHERS.**
The conference of the National
Congress of Mothers will be held
this year in Detroit, Mich., May
5 to 8. The congress has intrusted the
conduct of its business for three years
to the board of management, then giving
much more time for conferences,
lectures and discussions. Hitherto, in
this body, has been too great a share of
the time been devoted to the trans-
action of business; the same is true of
other organizations and anything tend-
ing to obviate this will be considered
in excellent innovation. More attention
than ever will be paid to the sub-
ject of securing the co-operation of
some and schools, which has already
been done in hundreds of schools
through plans formulated by the MOTH-
ERS' congress.

* *

THE WOMAN OF THE QUILL.
Not long ago the Ladies Home Journal
gave space to a brisk discussion,
the purpose of which was to show that
journalism was not a suitable profes-
sion for women. Later, Rev. Olympia
Brown, the eminent preacher, took occa-
sion in the course of a meeting of
the Woman's Press Association, held
in Washington, D. C., to make some
exceedingly racy and caustic statements
on the subject. Point was given to her
remarks by an account of her own ex-
periences as the editor and publisher
of a daily newspaper for seven years.

Mrs. Brown said she had employed
women in every department of the paper
and had found them eminently fitted
for journalistic duties. For instance,
one young woman was no good at all
as a society reporter but got on won-
derfully well as an advertising man-
ager and so on.

"Dorothy Dix," Mrs. Elizabeth M.
Gilmer of the New Orleans Picayune,
recently lectured on "The Woman of
the Quill" under the auspices of the
Woman's club of that city. She gave
a vivid word picture of the woman of
these days who has been "let in" on the
main floor of legitimate newspaper
work side by side with her brother."

* *

PRACTICALLY DOMESTIC.
A high church prelate tells an amusing
little incident in connection with a
visit to the country home of one of his
parishioners. The latter's wife, the
while interesting herself in the spiritual
and social welfare of her church,
is practically domestic, says a writer in
Table Talk.

The distinguished visitor was a mod-

aately philanthropic ship into har-
bor.
"Nor even when judged by the prac-
tical standard of results need the news-
paper woman be ashamed of her stew-
ardship. She has stood for truth, pur-
ity, gentleness, and the virtues that
do most adorn her sex. She has been
the champion of the home. Publicity
is the breath of life to women's clubs
and philanthropies, and she has worked
the bells until she has pumped life
back again into many a moribund liter-
ary circle and good cause. She has been
the Moses who has led thousands and
tens of thousands of women readers
gradually and step by step from the
wilderness of the crochet tidy and re-
cipes for making an empire box chair
out of a cheese-box, that used to con-
stitute the woman's page, up into the
mountain heights where they may at
least look over into the promised land."

* *

**JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION
FOR WOMEN.**

Writing in the British and Colonial
Printer and Stationer, "G. A. F." highly
lauds the work of Mrs. Crawford, Paris
correspondent of the great London Daily
News. She is easily among the
foremost of the women journalists of
today. Upon her husband's death she
succeeded him and has ever since rep-
resented the Daily News and also con-
tributed largely to other publications.
In this she has shown consummate
ability, tact and brilliancy—an inveter-
ate and omnivorous worker—her pen
has never ceased in its valuable output.

Having a strong and purposeful per-
sonality, the writer says, it is not sur-
prising that on many subjects Mrs.
Crawford has "views," and, indeed, no
one is more capable of forming, hold-
ing or expressing opinions calculated
to carry weight. Her views on jour-
nalism, especially, as an occupation for
women, are worth knowing.

Some time since Mrs. Crawford con-
tributed a paper to the Contemporary
Review on "Journalism as a Profes-
sion for Women." Of the qualifica-
tions required by women for the arduous
calling, she says:

"The first requirement is health and a
rich reserve of strength. I do not mean
the strength of the railway porter,
but the vitality which enables one to
recoup rapidly after an exhausting
bout of work. Women of good constitutions
are more elastic in recovering than
men. But elasticity is not enough. There
must be staying power. It won't do
to suffer from headaches, or to feel
easily exhausted." Given health, then
says Mrs. Crawford: "Learn typewrit-
ing. There is no better friend to the
journalist—and the eye-work printer
than the typewriter, which is invaluable
to those who have few opportunities
to correct their proofs. More type-
writers and fewer pianos!"

Regarding success, she pertinently
says:

"The great school for the journalist,
man or woman, is life, and the great
secret of success, pegging away. Not-
ing that it concerns the world to know
of should be rejected as common or un-
clean. The philosophy of what that
voice said in the vision of Simon Peter
has been overlooked. As there should
be no need for the botanist, nor dirt for
the chemist, so there should be nothing
common or unclean for the journalist." And
then Mrs. Crawford adds: "The
woman journalist should not seek any
more than the man, to be on the crest
of high waves, but to be ready for
them, and when caught up on them,
to trust to their landing her on high
ground. One sex is just as well
adapted for these high crests as the
other. Every virtue that becomes a
man, becomes a woman yet more."

"Let me illustrate. I have just been
reading about Madame De Staél, the
most brilliant woman of her day. She
visited Germany. On her return she
spoke flippantly of Goethe—the great
Goethe, Martha! And somebody said
to her bluntly, 'Madame, you did not
understand Goethe.' Now what do you
think she said?"

"I haven't the faintest idea," con-
fessed Mrs. Bartlett.

"'Monsieur,' said she. 'I understand
everything that is worth understanding;
that which I don't understand is
nothing!'"

"I understand that perfectly," said
Mrs. Bartlett, after a thoughtful pause.
"It really was nothing—to her. How
could it be if she didn't understand
it?"

Mr. Bartlett refrained from comment,
but went on determinedly: "And it was
the same brilliant woman who asked
Fichte—'Fichte, Martha!'

"Oh yes, I know—all the 'I' and 'me'
business," Mrs. Bartlett said, hastily.

"She asked him to give her an
account in 15 minutes or so of his sys-
tem which it had taken all his life and all
his genius to evolve!" explained Mr.
Bartlett, fixing his wife with his awful
eye. "He had not spoken 10 minutes
when she interrupted him. 'It is enough;
I comprehend. I comprehend perfectly!'

"What do you suppose his thoughts
were?" questioned Mr. Bartlett, after
an impressive pause. "Can you imagine
how the greatest philosopher of
Europe felt on receiving such a truly
feminine blow?"

"Oh yes, I can imagine," said Mrs.
Bartlett, cheerfully. "He must have
felt awfully slim to have her under-
stand in 10 minutes what had taken
him all his lifetime to work out."

She tied a bow-knot with deft fingers
and laid the last bundle on the pile.
"I see your point, Horace. It would
have been much nicer in Madame De
Stael if she'd let him use up the whole
15 minutes!"—(Youth's Companion)

* *

A DEVOTED MOTHER.

A bright student in a southern college,
15 years old, was found in tears
one day, and on being questioned de-
clared that he must go home. It was
planting time, and the thought of his
mother, hoe in hand, working like a
slave to keep him at school, came be-
tween him and his book, and would not
let him study.

The time his teachers had made
up their minds to release him, his
mother unexpectedly appeared at the
college. When she learned what was
in the boy's mind, she laid her hand
lovingly on his head, and said to him:
"Davy, would you give up now, and
break mammy's heart? Mammy'll
work for baby, an' never stop till ye
come and say, 'Mammy, here's my
p'oma!'"

This devoted mother, herself unable
to read or write, had sold her cooking-
stove in her struggle to raise money
for her son's education. When asked
where the stove had gone, she replied
cheerfully: "I put it into Davy's
head"—(Woman's Journal).

The distinguished visitor was a mod-

erately early riser, and it was his habit
to repair promptly to the dining-room,
a bright, sunshiny apartment, as it
should be—and while away a pleasant
quarter of an hour before breakfast
was served. The first morning, while
drinking in the splendors of the autumn
landscape, it was late October, the
soft rustle of skirts announced the
arrival of his hostess, and somewhat
surprised. The first morning, while
drinking in the splendors of the autumn
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soft rustle of skirts announced the
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"Jerusalem, the golden,
With milk and honey blest,
Beneath thy contemplation,
Sink heart and voice opprest."

* *

CONCERNING SPRING WRAPS:

The prelate was charmed—such a beau-
tiful thought—prayerful melody as pro-
duced to the day's toils—a rare text!

The second, third, fourth morning,
always the daintily rustling figure, the
smiling "good-morning," followed by
the sweetly chanted verse, just audible
through the pantry door. The prelate
reserved comment until the final morning
of his visit, and then, as his hostess
poured the steaming coffee, he told how
much he had been impressed by this
beautiful starting of the day's routine.

The lady first flushed, then laughed
merrily as she said: "Alas, you are
rewarding me far beyond my deserts.

My husband told me you liked my
eggs boiled to a turn, so I just tilted
the verse to the proper minutes and
seconds and sang them sotto voce,
after cook had plunged the eggs into
the boiling water."

* *

SHE SAW THE POINT.

Mr. Bartlett is fond of saying that
woman has never been and will never
be intellectually great, and Mrs. Bartlett,
who is an agreeable rather than a
shining fireside companion, cheerfully
agrees with him. This cordial assent
would satisfy most men. But Mr. Bartlett
goes deeper; he wants his wife to "see
for herself" why woman fails of
greatness. Unfortunately, when Mrs.
Bartlett sees for herself, it is not at all
as Mr. Bartlett sees. As a philosopher
he ought to be delighted with the soundness
of his theory; as a husband he is usually more
complimentary.

"My dear," he said one evening, as
he looked up from his book and across
the table at his wife, "I am not one to
deny to woman her place in social history;
that is her own forever."

"I should think so," murmured Mrs.
Bartlett, regarding the bundle she was
tying up for the rummage sale with ap-
preciable eyes.

"Woman's instinct for the spectacular,"
continued Mr. Bartlett, "her activity, her impetuosity, her vitality,
and her vanity all contribute to her
success. But in the intellectual world,
as I have often pointed out, woman cuts
no figure at all, and chiefly because of
these very qualities.

"Let me illustrate. I have just been
reading about Madame De Staél, the
most brilliant woman of her day. She
visited Germany. On her return she
spoke flippantly of Goethe—the great
Goethe, Martha! And somebody said
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"I see your point, Horace. It would
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Stael if she'd let him use up the whole
15 minutes!"—(Youth's Companion)

* *

PLAITS AND YOKE EFFECT.

Plaits are conspicuous in the new
regulation mandarin coat, an other
oriental model of which we shall
see much this spring, and which may
be made exceedingly attractive in a
rather elaborate fashion.

Then there are a number of new
cloaks that deserve the name of mantle
and carry the 1880 and pelican effects
to an extreme. One such mantle is
shown with full body, full sleeves,
deep pelican stole drooping far below
the shoulder line, and its new-old trimmings
of very deep knotted silk fringe.

Comparatively few collars appear
upon the coats, unless the cape collar,
which is in reality a deep-fitted shoul-
der cape, may be ranked as a collar. The
stole still plays an important role. The
kimono models are collarless.

The capes, single, double, or triple,
may be surmounted by a narrow turn-
down collar, but are more often without
it. These capes must be carefully
fitted, to be correct, and must cling to
the shoulders as though molded there
a thing beyond the achievement of
the ordinary tailor.

* *

THE GOLDEN TIME.

What is the golden time? You ask—the
golden time of love.

The time when earth is green beneath,
and skies are blue above!

The time for sturdy health and strength
the time for happy play.

When is the golden hour? You ask. I
answer you

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Mrs. Munson spent a few days last week in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Ernest McConnell and baby returned to Denver Thursday.

Mr. Alfred Crebbin of Denver was 100-ing after his ranch in Spring Valley yesterday.

Mrs. Myers and daughter Harriet left for Colorado Springs and Pueblo Tuesday for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Riley have moved into the Newbro house recently vacated by Mr. Snyder.

Mr. A. Curry is working on Mr. Jesse's new house which he is erecting on his ranch near Table Rock.

Mrs. C. White and children left Wednesday for their new home near Denver. Mr. White will go April 1.

Mr. John Taylor visited Colorado Springs last week.

Mr. George Howard spent a few days in Colorado Springs.

Mr. M. H. Dusbury is preparing to build a bridge across Fountain Qui Boule in front of his building.

Mr. Taylor is building a new barn.

on his ranch, seeding it to oats. He expects to return to Fort Huachuca soon. School closed here in two weeks.

James H. Phillips of Goldfield is visiting the Bush.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mrs. C. C. Hirons has returned from a visit to Taos, N. M.

Mr. George Banks returned from his trip to Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Monroe of Colorado City, is visiting Mrs. Dusbury.

Misses Maud Howard and Elsie Miles, accompanied by Mr. George Banks, took a wheel ride to Woodland Park last Saturday. They had a very enjoyable time, the weather and scenery was fine.

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DEATH OF ONE OF VICTOR'S PIONEERS

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, April 1.—McCabe, a miner employed on the Portland property, was injured on one of the lower levels this morning by a falling rock. No bones were broken, but several severe cuts and bruises were received by the miner in the head and body. He was taken to his home on South First street in this city, where he received medical attention.

The Devil's Auction company presented the local lodge of Elks with a handsome framed group photograph of the company in recognition of their kindness to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Martelli during the fatal illness of the former here a month ago.

J. Donahue, one of the leading members of the Sons of the American Legion, died at 20 years of age from consumption. Deceased was 50 years old and resided on South Second street, being an invalid for several years. He leaves no family so far as can be learned, and no relatives can be located. Funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the undertaking rooms.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SERIOUS INJURY TO THE PEACH CROP

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 1.—The agricultural department's annual crop bulletin says:

"On the Pacific coast the March weather conditions were generally favorable, although it was too cool and the season is two to three weeks late in Washington.

In California winter wheat is in excellent condition with heavy yields indicated from a large acreage. Some reseeding is being done in isolated portions of Oregon and reports of slight damage by freezing are received from Washington. Otherwise in these states the crop is considered in good condition throughout, not especially the victim of Washington."

Some spring wheat has been sown in Washington but no seedling has been done in the principal spring wheat states, the soil being too wet for preparatory work.

Serious injury to the peach crop by frost is reported from nearly all sections east of the Mississippi and from Oklahoma and northern Texas.

The Hagen of Colorado Springs spent Sunday in Monument.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb of Victor are guests at the home of Mr. Cobb's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Elliott.

Edgar Peak of Colorado Springs is spending his Easter vacation at the home of Mr. Gaunt.

Miss McArthur finished her term of school at the Elton, Friday, and left for her home in Colorado Springs the following day.

Mr. Ellis who has recently returned from Arizona, spent a few days last week at the Elton. He left for Castle Rock, Monday afternoon.

Miss Jessie Stoddard went to her home in Colorado Springs Monday.

Mrs. Munson went to Denver Monday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Anders.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Kern Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Vail of Pring left Tuesday evening for a 10-days visit in Kansas.

Mr. John Dolan spent a few days last week in Colorado Springs. He returned home Saturday.

Mr. Harry Gule of Pueblo is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Gule.

Fred Wynne left on Wednesday for Telluride where he has a position.

Lambert and son were guests at the Sailor home on Saturday.

Mr. Freeman was initiated into the Woodman Lodge Saturday night.

Mr. Chandler has commenced gardening.

A citizens' meeting will be held at the church on Friday evening for the purpose of starting a free reading room and library in Monument. Several of the leading citizens will talk and music is being prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Fred Saller was up from Colorado Springs on Saturday.

EASTONVILLE

Miss Agnes Tobin of Denver, came down last week to visit Miss Skiffington for a short time. Miss Tobin taught the primary grade of the Eastonville school last year.

Frank Baumstark of Colorado Springs, was a visitor in the city Thursday.

W. D. Keen returned to Pueblo after spending a few days at his ranch west of town.

E. S. Plumbe made a business trip to Colorado Springs Friday, returning Monday.

W. J. Manley went to Colorado Springs Friday, having been summoned as a juror on the Stanton case.

Mr. F. M. Matson was a Denver visitor Friday.

Those groping Rosicrucians—ah, they never found the truth!

They spurned this simple potion for restoring joyous youth.

The recipe they scored in all their alchemical zeal.

Of a lot aqua pura and a little lemon oil.

But I more wise am waiting for those fairy folk to come.

With the tinkle of the cymbal and the rattle of the drum;

To see the magic city rise and hear the people's cheers.

While I taste that humble nectar in defiance of the years.

—From the Washington Star.

Kitty—Theodore tells me all his thoughts are of me.

Blanche—That's very pretty; but let me say that Theodore never thinks—(Boston Transcript).

Impune—Have you any idea what your father would say if I would marry you?

Miss Rocksey—No. George, Papa never uses that kind of language before me.—(New York Sun).

"Have you told anyone that we were going to be married?"

"Oh, dear, no! Only that we are engaged."—(Detroit Free Press).

"I notice that the wife of that American dentist who was banished from Saxony affectionately alludes to her husband as 'my king.'"

"I suppose that's because he handles crowns."

"What did she ever see in him that made her want to marry him?"

"Nothing. She married him because she wanted a home."

"And he took her to a flat!"—(Chicago Tribune).

Mr. Frank Capell has sold his ranch to Mr. Arch Dawson.

Mr. Jack Dawson has rented the Stephenson Ranch.

Mr. L. L. Miller, Limon, Colorado, spent a few days visiting old friends and spent his interests here.

Mr. John Foster is spending a few days

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

One of the immediate results of the settlement of the strike was the big advance of stocks dealt in on the mining exchange. The trading was well distributed over the mines list and the prospectus department.

Acacia started the ball rolling when it sold up to 9 cents, the last sale the day before having been at 8. Anaconda was in demand for the first time in many weeks and although no particular advance was noted 5,000 shares changed hands at 15. C. K. & N. was a good trader at 18½. Elkton Consolidated sold 200 at 24 and Beacon Hill Ajax advanced to 34. Keyes Consolidated also sold 200 at 24.

Elkton Consolidated advanced to 25 cents per share from former sales. Work also advanced to 6½.

In the prospectus department American Consolidated advanced to 24 and Little Bullion 20 at 24. Beaver Hill Ajax advanced to 34. Keyes Consolidated also sold 200 at 24.

Elkton Consolidated advanced to 25 cents per share from former sales.

Work also advanced to 6½.

As Golden Cycle scored the biggest advance of the day, the opening sale being at 70 and the next sale at 75, the next advance for the day being 7 cents per share. Isabella also sold up, the trading all being done at 19. Lexington was stronger at 47 and Mollie Gibson, a silver producer, gained to 7. Vindicator advanced to 37, a gain of 2 cents per share from former sales. Work also advanced to 6½.

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

DEATH OF PRESIDENT G. F. SWIFT; MILLIONAIRE PACKED

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 23.—Gustavus Franklin Swift, president of the Swift Packing company, died at his home, 4548 Belmont avenue, early today, of internal hemorrhage, resulting from a surgical operation performed several days ago. Mr. Swift was 63 years old.

The hemorrhage which caused Mr. Swift's death resulted from an operation for an infection of the gall bladder, performed March 22. His death was entirely unexpected, both by Mr. Swift's family and his physicians.

He had given every indication of recovery and all danger was considered past. In fact, so hopeful was everyone, including himself, for his speedy recovery, that his son, Henry L. Swift, who had been summoned from Boston, left Saturday night to return to the east. This son was intercepted at Harrisburg, Pa., today with a telegram announcing the death of his father.

Mr. Swift had been suffering for some time with bladder trouble, and a week ago an operation was determined upon to give him relief. It was not expected that the operation would prove especially dangerous and nothing happened until this morning. His improvement was stopped suddenly by a hemorrhage which the doctors were unable to check and which caused his death in a short time.

No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made.

Gustavus Franklin Swift began his business career as a butcher. He leaves a fortune estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, made in the course of 45 years. He was born at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1856. He came a small butcher boy in his native town. He removed to Boston when he was less than 30 years old. He remained in Boston until 1875, when he came to Chicago. In this city, he engaged in the same business which he had left in Massachusetts and developed the department of shipping live cattle to eastern markets. In 1877 he evolved plans for the first refrigerating car and dressed meats intended of live animals were shipped to eastern cities. He was the pioneer in this kind of business and it was not long before others saw the advantages of his method and imitated him.

Mr. Swift was not only the oldest packer at the time of his death, but he was the originator of the method that has made many large fortunes. From the small plant started in 1877 has developed a great corporation with branches at Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and Fort Worth, Texas, and with distributing offices in every state and territory, and in the United States and with representatives in the leading cities of Europe, Asia and Africa. Its employees number 22,807. Upon its capital stock of \$25,000,000 the sales of 1902 exceeded \$200,000,000.

MORGAN WILL BUILD GREAT ART MUSEUM

By Associated Press.

New York, March 23.—There is excellent authority for stating that J. Pierpont Morgan is planning to add a splendid art museum and picture gallery to the American institutions the world will say tomorrow. The most of his treasures are now abroad, scattered over continental Europe and England.

"This much can be said definitely," said one of Mr. Morgan's friends, "that Mr. Morgan has not made his vast collection with a view of keeping them sequestered for the personal enjoyment of himself and his friends. He is planning to house all his collections in one place and it is very likely that the great museum of art which he will establish will be offered as a gift to the American nation."

STOCKMEN WERE INJURED IN A WRECK IN KANSAS

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, O. T., March 23.—St. Louis and Kansas City capitalists have signed a contract with Mountain Park, Mountain View and other cities in southwestern Oklahoma, to construct the El Paso, Mountain Park & Oklahoma Central railroad through those cities. This is a line chartered recently under various names to connect with the St. Louis to the Gulf of California at the mouth of the Colorado river and is supposed to be backed by the Burlington system. Work is to commence in Oklahoma within 60 days.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE SITTING BULL

By Associated Press.

Strong City, Kas., March 23.—Santa Fe California limited No. 4, east bound, ran into the rear end of a freight train standing on the main track in the yards here early in the day. The engine of the limited, which was being driven by two firemen, was crushed to kindling wood and the way car caught fire and was destroyed. Three Kansas stockmen, sleep in the way car were injured, none of them seriously. Many cattle were killed. The limited was delayed several hours.

KING AND QUEEN ARE TO VISIT IRELAND.

By Associated Press.

London, March 23.—It is officially announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Ireland in July or August of this year.

NUMEROUS OFFICIALS IN SEATTLE INDICTED.

By Associated Press.

Seattle, Wash., March 23.—After a dramatic scene in court, in which representative members of the local bar resorted to every means in their power to prevent it, the grand jury this afternoon returned all the indictments which it had voted during the past two weeks, including those against the mayor, chief of police, justice of the peace and other prominent men in the community. In all 20 indictments were returned, seven of which are against petty offenders. A number of the more prominent are also withheld from the minutes of the court but the following list embraces all save the minor ones referred to:

Mayor T. J. Humes, malfeasance in office; Chief of Police Sullivan, malfeasance in office; Police Judge George, failure to perform his sworn duty; Justice T. H. Cann, extortion and perjury; George A. Pippin, perjury; Justice Furt, obtaining valuable property by fraud; Walter Fulton, failure to perform his sworn duty; Charles F. Whittlesey, larceny by embezzlement; P. P. Padden, larceny by embezzlement; W. H. Whittlesey, larceny by embezzlement; S. L. Shuffletton, obtaining valuable property by fraud.

Judge Cann was indicted for failing to satisfactorily account to the jury for the proper notation of \$3,000 paid into his court, by Fred Gardner, clerk in the United States attorney's office. In connection with the trial of a waggon driver in San Francisco, it is disclosed that Judge Cann's testimony relating to the alleged misappropriation of the fee incidentally convicted him of perjury.

Messrs. Furt and Shuffletton were indicted for their connection with the

granting of a lighting franchise to the city council in the spring of 1902. Mr. Furt, a president of the Seattle Electric company, acquired the franchise immediately after it was issued by the corporation, when a general convention told the municipal body that he applied for it for his use as the head of a rival lighting corporation and not for assignment to any other person.

TROUBLE OVER PAYMENT OF CHINESE INDEMNITY

By Associated Press.

Shanghai, March 20.—The bankers' commissioners met to-day and decided to forward the American government indemnity bond for signature by the Chinese representatives, on the ground that the terms of the bond were inconsistent with previous declarations regarding the indemnity. The American delegate insisted that the article, in view of the Peking protocol states it to be the commission's duty to effect all operations in conformity with the instructions sent by the powers that delegates, and he announced his intention of forwarding the bond direct to the Chinese representatives, for signature.

The men have not been identified. None of the officers or citizens were injured.

WORST BREAK IN HISTORY OF THE LEVEE SYSTEM.

By Associated Press.

Greenville, Miss., March 27.—A volume of water 16 feet deep and over 600 feet in width is pouring steadily through a crevasse in the levee five miles south of here, and is flooding thousands of acres of the finest farming land in the celebrated Yazoo delta.

The break in the levee occurred at 11 o'clock this morning and the roar of the rushing waters can easily be heard in Greenville. Only 200 feet of the embankment gave way at first, and a mighty effort was made by hundreds of laborers in charge of the government engineers to check the flood by cribbing and sacking, but it was soon apparent that it was beyond human power to successfully combat the relentless fury of the current. An hour later it was seen that the ends of the levee on either side of the crevase were melting fast as though it was built of sand.

When the first report of the break reached this city many people began to collect their valuable and held themselves in readiness to move away at a moment's notice. Tonight the back water has reached this city, but it is believed there is no danger here from the food, as the water will pass rapidly to the southwest. It is stated that the break is unquestionably the worst in the history of the levee system.

Reports from the interior are very meager, but it is believed the people were fully prepared for a break, and the loss of life, if any, will be reduced to a minimum, though the damage to plantations and stock may be quite heavy.

By Associated Press.

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By Associated Press.

Lendville, March 30.—Hon. John M. Maxwell, private secretary to Governor Peabody, who has been named for judge of the Colorado court of appeals, is one of the best-known attorneys of Lendville and has been actively engaged in the practice of law in this city since 1879. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1849 and comes from good old revolutionary stock. His father was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian denomination, an educator of national reputation and was for many years president of the same Theological Seminary of Cincinnati.

Judge Maxwell is a graduate of Marietta College and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1875. A few years later he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville. Mr. Maxwell has always been a strong Republican and taken an active part in local and state politics.

In 1894 the Republicans nominated him for district judge, but owing to a factional fight in the party and a combination of Democrats and Populists he was defeated. Mr. Maxwell has largely interested in mining and just prior to his selection as private secretary he was president of the New Home Mining company. Fraternally Judge Maxwell is a Mason, serving a term as grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado, A. F. & A. M., 1881-1892, and grand commander of the grand encampment Knights Templar of Colorado, 1888-1899.

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By Associated Press.

SESSION ENLIVENED BY MEMBERS FROM EL PASO

Dolph Declared That Stephen Had Broken Every Pledge to His Constituents and the Latter Gave the Lie Direct--Little Business Was Transacted.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 30.—The senate today brought into play several methods of killing time which is a further demonstration that little business will be transacted and few house bills considered until the house takes action on some of the senate bills.

Nothing was done until 11 o'clock, when house bill 198 by Dolph was considered. This bill prohibits officials from buying county, city, school or town warrants. It was passed on second reading.

House bill No. 76, by Smith, was amended to give treasures of cities of the first class \$2,000 a year and was passed on second reading. It merely increases these salaries and raises bonds to be supplied without expense to the city. An emergency clause was added so as to give Pueblo and Colorado Springs treasurers the benefit of the act, while otherwise the state would receive an increase before 1903. Another amendment was added leaving it optional with the city council as to whether a surety company shall be on the bond or not. If a surety company is required, then the city must pay the premium.

Senate on Stephen Bill.

The Stephen bill was taken up on second reading by the senate today and the entire afternoon was taken up considering the majority and minority report of the committee. Senator Owen signed one report for a compromise bill. Senators Moore and Hughes signed a report to table the Stephen bill. Senators Ward and Kennedy favored the substitution of the wording of the Moore bill.

Senator Ward submitted an amendment that was inserted in the bill which strengthened the penalty clause. A motion to amend the bill to include stamp mills was lost. The bill was finally voted to read exactly as the Moore bill and passed the committee of the whole.

The substance of statements made by Republican senators was: "Forget party principles. Forget senatorial dignity. Forget that the house has not shown due respect to this body. Overlook the action of the branch in violating a 30-year precedent and ignoring senate bills sent to the house. Forgive the house for its many irregularities during this session. Pass the Stephen eight-hour law. It is not a party matter. It is the Stephen bill or nothing. What can we say to our constituents if we adjourn this session without an eight-hour law being enacted? We do not think this should be a party matter. Pass the Stephen bill. If politicians are not making or trying to make political capital out of this matter there are no such things as party platform principles and planks."

Senator Moore said: "It's up to the Republican party in the house whether or not an eight-hour bill is passed. I openly charge the obstruction of the passage of the bill to the Republican majority in the house and the eagerness of labor leaders. The Republicans are not true friends of labor. If the Republican members in the house were such, they would pass the bill."

Senator Owen had a compromise amendment he wanted adopted which would leave the Stephen bill still defective and help the Republican cause. Senator Wood wanted to see the Republican Stephen bill passed.

Opposed to Compromise. Senator Ward declared: "When the Moore bill is called and the house members are forced to answer to their names and go on record as either for or against the bill, we will then see whether or not they are true to the pledges and promises made to the people of Colorado. We will see what they will be--whether they want a good eight-hour law, or want a farce law. We were elected to this senate for the purpose of passing compromise measures. The people sent us here to pass a good law. Neither they nor I want a compromise measure. I doubt such a measure's constitutionality and effectiveness."

Senator Owen said: "If the Democrats think that the Moore bill is the only good eight-hour measure, they are mistaken. I believe the Stephen bill as it has been amended by me is effective. I believe it should include stamp mills."

Senator Griffith wanted to know if the labor element was the only class to be considered in the matter. Replies were ventured which pointedly suggested that the labor element did not have great influence. An eight-hour law is wanted for party reasons.

Senator Schilderidge declared: "The senator from the third says the house is anxious to pass an eight-hour law with stamp mills included in it. Then why didn't the house put an amendment into the Moore bill and send it back to us. House members will have to go on record as to whether they are sincere in their dedication. They must bear the scrutiny of the public. Why has the house calendar been repeatedly jugged to the detriment of the eight-hour measure? The princely treatment of house members by the lobbyists of a powerful corporation has aided in this undesirable situation. They were banqueted and wined, decorated with viands and treated elegantly."

World's Fair Appropriation.

A beautiful row was caused in the house over the World's fair appropriation. In the Republican caucus this morning an agreement had been entered into to appropriate only \$5,000 but several members did not abide by the decision. They apparently feared public indignation which would have followed had such an insignificant sum for this purpose been appropriated. At the various Goblin and Slawson were in favor of appropriating \$150,000 and Dolph bolted the caucus and as he was leaving the room, shouted defiantly, "Go on and pass the bill and the party too." Then those remaining indulged in an exchange of bitter denunciations, serious consequences being avoided by the action of Speaker Sanford, who called the house to order. The Republican combine which has existed in the house is said to have been in danger of breaking up.

The whole morning was taken up by the dispute but at the afternoon session more was accomplished. The appropriate \$150,000 for the Colorado exhibit at the St. Louis' World's fair was passed on third reading.

The Taylor-Torrens land system bill in regard to land titles also passed on second reading.

At one time during the session Breckinridge charged the Democrats with trying to delay legislation and force an extra session. Tompkins declared "It is false and you know it."

"It is true," shouted Breckinridge.

"It is not," said Tompkins.

Stephen and Dolph.

Then in a short while there was another mix-up. This occurred when Dolph charged that his own Republican colleague, Mr. Stephen, "has violated every pledge he ever made to the people."

"You are a liar," retorted Stephen. Then for a few minutes it looked as though there would be blows. Friends interceded and prevented blood being spilled. Some other lively skirmishes occurred occasionally during the afternoon.

Several bills of little importance passed committee of the whole.

Senate bill No. 89, by Senator Roberts, was considered. This bill is concerning the exercise of the right of eminent domain by mining tunnel companies. This bill was introduced in the senate two years ago and killed at that time in the house. It was claimed that the bill is illegal, but it was laid over for consideration tomorrow. Aitken's bill was generally carried out at the night session. Appropriation for expenses of election contests was stricken out entirely.

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HOUS EIS FORCED TO ACT ON SENATE BILLS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 29.—The senate adjourned at noon today until Monday morning for the simple reason that the senator had not considered any senate bills. Several bills were determined that few house bills would be considered by them unless senate bills had the consideration of the house. The senate action had the desired effect, for although there were several senate bills on this morning's house calendar, it is doubtful if they would have been considered had it not been for the step taken by the senate. Because of this, the more bills on the calendar were skipped to give precedence to senate bills.

The overappropriation mess has caused a renewal of extra session talk, but the majority of legislators could not be said to relish the prospect. Most of them would gladly go without their annual allowance that would save them an extra session in order to devote their time to personal interests. Another reason would like to avoid an extra session is because it is a reflection on the majority. Tompkins made vigorous objection to this session without making any impression on the determination of the majority. Mr. Tompkins declared: "It isn't fair to treat these bills in this manner." But they were recommitted in defiance of his objections. This action is only another play which will delay legislation.

Against Convict Labor.

House bill No. 309, Garman, regulating the sale of convict-made goods was the first bill considered. It was placed at the head of the calendar by request of Senator Boren and this was decided on because he had a duplicate bill in the senate, but had much courtesy asked that the house bill be taken up instead, which was done and the bill passed. Under the Colorado laws convicts are not allowed to make any goods for sale. Other states have taken advantage of this to send all kinds of articles from their prisons to Colorado. Senator Ward explained the purpose of the bill, and said while Colorado prohibited the sale of goods made by convicts in this state, steps should be taken to avoid becoming the dumping ground for such goods from other sections. However, Wyoming brooms, Nebraska brushes and Missouri shoes will not be sold here without paying a heavy license.

House bill No. 68, Dolph, providing for an additional judge in the fourth judicial district. The bill aroused considerable debate, but finally passed.

House bill No. 162, Warner, for a two-fifths mill levy for the state university. It was found that the bill was transmitted to the senate without the amendment requiring the expenditure of \$100,000 within the next three years for buildings. It was sent back to the house for correction. Later the corrected bill was brought over and passed without debate.

House bill No. 52, Stubbs, for the protection of lively stable keepers. Senator West thought this law very similar to those protecting hotel keepers and that the livelymen should have as much protection, but notwithstanding the report of Senator West, the bill was promptly killed.

The following bills were passed on third reading:

House bill No. 66, Dolph, increasing the number of district judges in the Fourth judicial district.

House bill No. 102, Warner, for a 2½ mill levy for the state university.

House bill No. 205, Garman, regulating the sale of convict-made goods.

The senate then went into committee of the whole.

House bill No. 194, Sanford, fixing the term of the district court of the Fourth judicial district, was passed without comment as amended by the judiciary committee.

House bill No. 18, Dolph, intended to secure the notification of defendants in divorce proceedings. It requires the plaintiff to give all possible information under oath, and was passed without objection.

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House bill No. 102, Warner, for a 2½ mill levy for the state university.

House bill No. 205, Garman, regulating the sale of convict-made goods.

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REALTY EXCHANGE URGES THE LEGISLATURE TO ACT

At its weekly luncheon yesterday the Colorado Springs Realty Exchange passed a resolution urging the state legislature to make an appropriation for the Colorado exhibit at the St. Louis exposition sufficient to properly advertise the state's resources. Secretary House was instructed to send the following communication to the house and senate:

"We, the members of the Colorado Springs Real Estate exchange, believing it to be of the greatest importance that we have as full and complete a representation as possible of the industries of the state at the St. Louis exposition, would most respectfully urge your co-operation in securing as large an appropriation by the legislature as may be consistent with the state's best interests."

The members of the Real Estate exchange held their first bi-weekly luncheon yesterday, between 12 and 2 o'clock at the McRae cafe.

The initial luncheon was not marked by any formalities. First Vice President C. F. Bennett presided as President. Henry LeB. Wills was ill, and could not be present. A number of short speeches were made but no formal program was carried out. About 20 members of the exchange were present and the luncheon was a great success. A similar luncheon will be held every other week for an indefinite period, but hereafter the luncheons will be held on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays. This was decided upon at the meeting yesterday. The next luncheon will be held April 14.

Although the members yesterday spent a great deal of the two hours in discussing the festal that had been prepared for them under the direction of

PRESIDENT SLOCUM GOES EAST TO CONSULT REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEMBERS OF FACULTY

President Slocum of Colorado college will leave Monday for a ten-day business trip in the east. Among the matters that he will take up while away is the selection of an instructor to fill the remaining position in the faculty of the new engineering school. He will meet a number of candidates for this position, and may be able to announce the new member of the faculty upon his return home.

President Slocum will stop off at Iowa college at Grinnell, Iowa, Tuesday, and will deliver an address on that day before the Western Conference of Colleges. He will also stop at Andover, Mass., to deliver a series of lectures before the Andover Seminary. Dr. Slocum will visit New York on college business, and, in fact, the whole ten days of his trip will be filled with important engagements.

Masonic Temple Will Be Built in Business Section of the City

While no site has been decided upon by the committee of work and money appointed by El Paso Judge No. 13, A. F. and M. L. to look up the feasibility of building a masonic temple, it is understood that the committee is considering two propositions for locations in the heart of the business district. One of the members of the committee stated yesterday that there had been no talk at all of locating in the residence portion of the city and no sites had been offered or considered, and that none would be as there was not the slightest reason for

building such a building in any but the business section.

The committee is confident that the interest among the Masons is sufficient to make the project a success and predictions are now being made that dirt will fly within 90 days. Architects are making preliminary plans to assist the committee in determining just what amount of room will be necessary to accommodate the different Masonic bodies of the city. Nearly all are in favor of a four-story structure with the ground floor to be used for stores.

King George of Saxony has written an "open letter" to the papers, telling about his troubles. That divinity that doth hedge a king is rapidly being unrooted.—(Augusta Chronicle).

Castro's resignation of the presidency of Venezuela bears a strong family resemblance to Addicks' withdrawal from the Delaware senatorial contest.—(Boston Transcript).

Legislative economy that consists in keeping rural school teachers on salaries of \$35 a month favors the Indian system of making squaws do all the work.—(Pittsburgh Post).

The civil service commission is advertising for a bibliographer. Anyone harboring such a person should promptly turn him over to the authorities.—(Birmingham News).

Dr. Parkhurst seems to have come round to the Episcopalian confession that we are all "miserable sinners"—especially that we are all miserable sinners.—(New York World).

It is strange how often Wall Street needs to be relieved when its record in relieving the rest of the country of spare change is considered.—(Birmingham News).

If Hon. David B. Hill misses it this time we would recommend to him the help-wanted columns of the daily papers.—(Atlanta Journal).

COLORADO COMMENT.

President Elliott says no man can work too hard. Evidently the eminent college president has never been a newspaper man.—(Goldfield Times).

New Hampshire Amendment.

New Hampshire voted down an amendment giving women the right of suffrage last Tuesday. New Hampshire made a mistake. First thing she knows she won't have votes enough to hold an election.—(Tellesbury Journal).

Creditable.

The Boulder county delegation are entitled to great credit for their earnest work in behalf of the university. If finally successful it will be an era in the history of that institution which they well remember with pride.—(Boulder News).

Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland is taking quite an interest in public affairs. He may be heard from before the close of 1904.—(Trinidad Chronicle-News).

The Ranges.

The ranges this year will be all that the cow man can desire as the moisture will be abundant and it is about all gone to the east. The soil is in much better shape than for several years and there is yet a heavy blanket of snow throughout southwest Colorado.—(Durango Democrat).

Facts Wanted.

Denver Post should have their staff correspondent communicate the news and conditions at Colorado Springs as facts warrant, and not as the Post management desires.—(Durango Democrat).

Mrs. Catt.

Mrs. Carle Chapman Catt says she has in her pocket evidence which would send 10,000 New Hampshire men to jail. But no one ever finds a woman's pocket.—(Telluride Journal).

Unwise Counsellors.

Goodness knows the laboring men have hard enough times without being incited to losing strikes. If the three yellow journals of Denver had acted decently from the start, all the trouble could have been settled long ago.

Like Aaron in Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus, their greatest pleasure is in "setting deadly enmity between two friends."—(Boulder County Herald).

Kerosene Oil.

It is said that kerosene oil is rapidly displacing absinthe as a popular beverage in Paris. The French are to be congratulated upon this evidence of the development of a refined taste.—(Telluride Journal).

Pay the Bill.

The assembly ought promptly to pass an appropriation for the expenses of the militia at Colorado City. There may be some question as to the wisdom or necessity of sending the troops there, but there should be no regard to their prompt payment. The state soldiers obeyed orders. They went where they were sent by the proper authorities and small as they receive remuneration is only a part of the loss sustained by them on account of their services to the state, and the least the state can do is to pay promptly. It would be a shame and a disgrace to postpone the payment until after a later legislature shall have the opportunity to make an appropriation.—(Pueblo Chieftain).

The Chief Objection.

Poet—Tell me frankly what are your objections to my poetry. Perhaps I may tell you the trouble.

Editor ("blandy")—Perhaps you can tell me what you can. Well, my main objection is that it keeps coming.

Treasurer C. A. Polen and Janitor W. H. Duncan made a hurried entrance to the cellar in an endeavor to locate the fire. They found that some rubbish in a corner had become ignited from some cause and was filling the room above with smoke. The work of a few minutes sufficed to extinguish the blaze, no alarm of fire being turned in.

W. C. Stark gave the first paper of the day. The life and works of Oliver Wendell Holmes and Edgar Allan Poe were contrasted. The eloquence of the one as offset with the melancholy of the other was fully brought out.

Some of the best papers of the entire season were given yesterday at the meeting of the art and literature department of the Woman's club, held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Chairman, Mrs. E. A. Sawyer, presided. Mrs. Kenyon, the president of the club, announced that such has been the encouragement in placing the subscriptions for the Thomas orchestra concert that it is assured that the event will occur on the evening of the 16th of April. However, the tickets are by no means disposed of, and all who will take same are urged to communicate with the club members at once. It has been stated, the concert will be given in the Temple theater and the admission has been set at the low sum of \$1.00.

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IF THE \$40,000 DEBT IS PAID THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING WILL BE FORMALLY DEDICATED NEXT SUNDAY

The exercises of opening week at the new Y. M. C. A. building will be continued this evening at 6 o'clock, with a banquet to the city and county officers.

The ladies of the First Christian church have the banquet in charge, headed by Mrs. D. B. Fairley as chairman.

At 8 o'clock there will be a reception tendered to the firemen and policemen, followed at 8:30 by brief addresses in the auditorium.

At 9 o'clock there will be gymnasium work and water sports.

The members of the board of directors are working very persistently upon the balance of the association indebtedness, \$40,000, for their great desire is to be able to wipe it out during the remainder of the week.

Then Sunday next the building can be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. If this fails, then the dedicatory exercises will have to be postponed. That such will not be the case is ardently expected, as the canvass for funds has been quite successful thus far.

The various functions attendant upon opening week at the splendid new Young Men's Christian association building moved on very smoothly and pleasantly yesterday. Beginning at 8 in the afternoon the Woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. held a reception at the Y. M. C. A. The guests were the members of the woman's clubs of the city. Beyond the hour allotted, 9 o'clock, the building was a scene of much social cheer.

The different women's organizations were well represented for the feminine portion of the residents have contributed largely to the carrying out of the plans of the Y. M. C. A. so, naturally they were eager to inspect the finished work. Mrs. C. C. Dickey, the chairman of the committee of arrangements for yesterday, together with Miss Sarah Dorsey, chairman of the social committee, and a number of well-known women, received.

The beautiful rooms on the main floor were duly admired but throughout the entire building there remained opportunities for the use of every complimentary expression in the English language.

The absence of Mrs. F. W. Goddard, the president of the auxiliary, who had been obliged to seek a lower altitude for while, was deeply regretted. In her stead, the complete and elegant library and reading room which Mrs. Goddard caused to be built in memory of her husband, Ledyard Goddard, spoke eloquently of her lively interest in the welfare of the association.

There were hostesses on every floor of the building to point out the many features of the building, give information relative to donors, etc. Quite a number of the women who have given dormitory furnishings were present. A fact not hitherto mentioned in regard to the room furnished by Mrs. F. P. Castello is that it is in memory of her niece, Miss Clara Humphreys, who passed away last year.

A complete list of those invited to act as hostesses follows:

Chairman, Mrs. C. C. Dickey; first floor hostess, Mrs. F. W. Goddard, the Misses Dorsey; Mesdames Warren Woods, E. S. Parsons, F. E. Brooks, C. A. Eldridge, J. B. Gregg, Gilbert McClurg, A. H. Whate, W. W. Williamson, John Lemoux, Robert Kerr, C. C. Hemming, T. P. Day, J. M. Bemis, F. B. Stewart, Jane H. Gardner, M. T. Hatch, Bell G. S. Barnes, M. Kennedy, E. C. Adams, D. A. Russell, F. M. Weather, J. L. Harbaugh, J. H. Theddinga, Misses I. Morris, Flansburg, Burney, Everhart.

Second floor—Mesdames J. A. Hinze, Alva Roy Scott, C. E. Emery, J. A. Lockhart, J. M. Barnes.

Third floor—Mesdames J. Franklin, W. W. Price, J. A. Morrison, E. L. Preston, Mrs. G. B. Tripp.

Fourth floor—Mesdames Harry Von Steeg, Kinney, Miller, Ewing, Miss Grover.

The boys department came in for a due share of interest. In the basement, in what is to be known as the boys parlour, was seen yesterday the model school which was very interesting, with the usual necessities of such an occasion—glistening silver, etc. The centerpiece was a large bunch of daffodils and asparagus plumes. The candelabrum held yellow shaded candles, and a pretty effect was the result. The ladies serv-

Remarks of Mr. Burt.

Mr. Burt of the New York Electric Co. added a few pleasant words and in the absence of the chief architect, T. P. Barber, B. C. Vining expressed satisfaction at the fidelity with which the plans for the building had been carried out.

W. H. Day, general secretary, added testimony regarding the faithful and efficient service of the men who worked upon the new building. C. G. Conklin of the board of directors closed the Impression program with some happy words advising young men to locate in the Y. M. C. A.—an institution for all men to meet on common grounds.

Last evening, too, there was an exhibition of gymnasium and water sports and this is an increasingly important feature each evening.

Williams This Morning.

The first juror to be called for examination this morning will be W. G. Williams. He will be put through the same list of questioning as was undergone by those examined yesterday and he is to be qualified to sit on the trial jury.

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Williams This Morning.

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Williams This Morning.

The twenty-eighth juror to be called for examination this morning will be W. G. Williams. He will be put through the same list of questioning as was undergone by those examined yesterday and he is to be qualified to sit on the trial jury.

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The twenty-ninth juror to be called for examination this morning will be W. G. Williams. He will be put through the same list of questioning as was undergone by those examined yesterday and he is to be qualified to sit on the trial jury.

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The thirtieth juror to be called for examination this morning will be W. G. Williams. He will be put through the same list of questioning as was undergone by those examined yesterday and he is to be qualified to sit on the trial jury.

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ACTION TAKEN WHEREBY WESTERN FEDERATION DECLARES STRIKE OFF HERE AND AT CAMP

President Moyer Leaves
Matter With Advisory
Board and the Gov-
ernor.

The strike is settled.

At 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon amid cheers President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and General Manager MacNeill of the United States Reduction and Refining Company shook hands.

The action signified the ending of trouble that threatened to tie up the whole Cripple Creek district, and which the entire country has been watching.

IN A LETTER TO THE ADVISORY BOARD APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR PEABODY, PRESIDENT MOYER ANNOUNCES HE ACCEPTS THE PROPOSITION OF THE MILL MANAGEMENT AND DECLARES THE STRIKE OFF.

THE ADVISORY BOARD WAS IN SESSION AT THE ALAMO HOTEL IN WHAT THE MEMBERS THOUGHT THEIR FINAL SESSION.

PRESIDENT MOYER HAD STATED EARLIER IN THE DAY THAT HE HAD NO FURTHER PROPOSITION TO SUBMIT; THE NEXT PROPOSITION MUST COME FROM MR. MACNEILL.

WHEN CHAIRMAN HAYT READ THE LETTER, THE TENSION UNDER WHICH THE ADVISORY BOARD HAS BEEN LABORING GAVE WAY, AND A DRAMATIC SCENE ENSUED IN THE MEETING ROOM.

THE NEWS WAS FLASHED TO CRIPPLE CREEK AND BELLS WERE RUNG, ROCKETS DISCHARGED AND THE ENTIRE DISTRICT REJOICED.

THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED EVERYWHERE WITH EXPRESSIONS OF PLEASURE. GOVERNOR PEABODY WAS APPRISED OVER THE TELEPHONE AND EXPRESSED HIS GRATIFICATION.

PRESIDENT MOYER STATES HE DECLARES THE STRIKE OFF AS IT IS HIS WISH, AND THE WISH OF THE FEDERATION, TO AVOID BRINGING LOSS UPON OTHERS AFFECTED BY FORCING THE FIGHT IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

HE PLACES ALL RESPONSIBILITY UPON THE BOARD AND THE GOVERNOR AND LEAVES IT TO THEM TO SAY ON MAY 18 WHETHER OR NOT THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT HAVE AT THAT TIME BEEN CARRIED OUT.

THE BOARD STATES THAT IN ITS OPINION A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED.

Chairman Hayt Gives Expression to Feeling That Prevails Over the Settlement.

JUDGE CHARLES D. HAYT, CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY BOARD, SAID:

"The board is more than pleased at the result. We are not seeking any credit, for we have been anxious to do the best we could. We would have been the devoted labor of any other body of citizens to bring two contending factions together, when upon their action, even their attitude towards each other, so much depended. It demonstrates, in my mind, the value of arbitration: the sense of personality, the fact that two men are face to face does more towards a settlement than any other cause."

its own place of meeting and would not suffer interference.

The board had lunch at the Dinnick building and at 1 o'clock proceeded to the Standard mill. They were unaccompanied by any official of the company or the mill. Twenty men were interviewed and but one had a grievance. He believed the employees had the right to choose their own doctor. In the conference room the employees stated they had worked for four years, beginning at \$1.80 a day. He now receives \$30 a month. He stated he was a member of Millmen's union No. 1 when it was organized and he had heard no complaint from the management. In the barrel room it was denied that the gas was constantly leaking to the detriment of the health of the employees, and it was demonstrated to the board that carelessness only caused acid to be spilled on clothes. In the machine shop Machinist Seaport stated he received 40 cents an hour and had received \$1,450 in 25 months. He had worked in 20 states and in 10 of the union and eight years on the Gould railroad lines. Three blacksmiths in this department stated they were perfectly satisfied. In the roasting room an employee testified he supports a wife and three children on \$2 a day very comfortably.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session which began at 3:30 o'clock, Attorney Murphy for the federation, conducted the cross-examination while K. R. Babbitt, attorney for the United States Reduction and Refining company, examined the witness. Moyer, Copley and other federal and state officials were present. Assistant Superintendent Fox of the Standard mill was present. Judge Hayt announced he had asked the mill employees if they felt at liberty to testify at Colorado City and, with one exception, they had replied in the affirmative.

J. E. Wiley testified he had been employed two years in the barrel house at \$2 a day. A pair of overalls, he stated, lasted a man two months. Three men only in the mills that he knew objected to the insurance feature. He said that February 27 Burton Elliot informed him if he returned to work he would not have worked had the militia not guarded the mill. He was satisfied with the wages he was receiving.

R. A. Walter, employed at the Standard plant in "the trimming above the barrels" at \$1.80 a day, was examined. Mr. Babbitt asked:

"Have you noticed any general dissatisfaction about the works by the men?"

"No, sir."

"Any complaints about the company or the doctor?"

"No."

Wiley said, in reply to a question, that he had been threatened near the smelter crossing. "When I got off the car," he said, "I noticed some young fellows behind the shed. At 10 yards' distance I heard a rock thrown from behind; turning around, I saw several men behind me. I was hit above the eye by a rock. Mr. Denning was with me. They struck him once. They held me down, hitting me. I suppose they heard the deputies coming and let me go. This was on the night of March 20."

On cross-examination by Attorney Murphy witness said there were five or six men in the assaulting party. He showed a bad scar above his right eye, brow and the marks of wounds on the scalp, in reply to the attorney's question if any marks were left upon him. He had not been at work since the assault.

"Do you know of any man dissatisfied with their wages?"

"No, sir."

"Are you in the habit of discussing the question of wages with the men?"

"Yes."

Witness said, in reply to a question, that he had been threatened near the smelter crossing. "When I got off the car," he said, "I noticed some young fellows behind the shed. At 10 yards' distance I heard a rock thrown from behind; turning around, I saw several men behind me. I was hit above the eye by a rock. Mr. Denning was with me. They struck him once. They held me down, hitting me. I suppose they heard the deputies coming and let me go. This was on the night of March 20."

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"Do you know of any man dissatisfied with their wages?"

"No, sir."

"Are you in the habit of discussing the question of wages with the men?"

"Yes."

Witness said \$1.80 a day keeps him, and allows him to pay up debts.

"Would \$1.80 a day keep you were you married and had five or six children?"

"I have a mother and two little girls in Colorado Springs whom I support."

Attorney Murphy stated witness had the impression that the \$1.80 a day paid his own expenses.

"I figure the living of the three dependents upon me as my own expenses and count it as such."

"What amount of house rent do you pay?"

"Fourteen dollars a month."

McKnight's Testimony.

E. C. McKnight followed the witness. He testified he had worked 4½ months for the United States Reduction and Refining company, most of this time spent in the sampling department. His lowest pay was \$2. He had heard of no general dissatisfaction among the men but had heard talk about paying 50 cents a month for a doctor and \$1 for insurance, without being asked if insurance was desired.

"Were you ever threatened or was violence used against you?" Attorney Sullivan asked.

"Yes."

"Where was this?"

"At what was known as the picket post, where we cross the Midland He tracks, near the concentrator." He

continued.

Testimony Taken.

Charles Burtt, president of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 128 at Colorado City, in the evening the boycott on the Standard mill was removed. The meeting was a crowded one and enthusiastic. There were given to Moyer and the presidents of the federations addressed the miners. There were cheers that the strike had been declared off. It was announced that the former miners of the individual and other organizations

stated he had been told he "would get his needs before morning and would get his throat cut," if he persisted in working.

The witness proved too sharp for Attorney Murphy on cross-examination.

He had been asked by Attorney Babbitt if he had any complaints to make in regard to the insurance feature.

"No, I couldn't afford to object," replied the witness.

Attorney Murphy recalled this remark to the witness' mind and asked him what he meant.

"I couldn't afford to object," came the answer, "as I have drawn out more than \$150 in insurance."

He stated the two death claims had been paid to his certain knowledge of \$700 and \$800. The men had met with accidents; the beneficiaries received the money.

Perry's Testimony.

E. F. Perry, working in the sampling department since March 17, 1902, followed.

He receives \$2 a day. Worked throughout the strike and was not molested except one the 15th of February.

On that evening he was proceeding toward the mill when he found a group of strikers who told him of trouble at the pump house. While talking with them a man attempted to cross the line. He was overtaken and knocked down. "The men told me I shouldn't go in. I told them I was not intending to work, but I should go to my work if I could. If they stopped me I would not go in. I said, I would go as far as I could."

The witness said the man knocked down was named Harner. He (the witness) had seen men coming toward him and had run. Attorney Murphy's questions about his imagination and unfounded fears did not worry him.

He was questioned closely about the suspicious party he had seen.

"Not knowing they intended you harm, only imagined, you reported them doing innocent men an injustice," asked the attorney.

"I didn't report it at the mill; only spoke of it to a party or two. I was afraid to go home and the night watchman went with me."

Witness said the men on the line that day told him he was justified in his belief the four men who interrupted him meant harm.

He was asked why he had left the service of the company. He replied he had had a disagreement with one of the shift bosses. He had not quite quit because of dissatisfaction.

Fritz Rother Examined.

Fritz Rother, living at 92 Jefferson, Colorado City, an employee of the Standard plant in the roasting department for the past four years, stated he received \$2.75 for eight hours' work. He had no complaint to make against the company nor did he know of any complaints of fellow workmen. He told the barroom it was denied that the gas was constantly leaking to the detriment of the health of the employees, and it was demonstrated to the board that carelessness only caused acid to be spilled on clothes. In the machine shop Machinist Seaport stated he received 40 cents an hour and had received \$1,450 in 25 months. He had worked in 20 states and in 10 of the union and eight years on the Gould railroad lines. Three blacksmiths in this department stated they were perfectly satisfied. In the roasting room an employee testified he supports a wife and three children on \$2 a day very comfortably.

"Knocked you down?"

"They did."

"Were you unconscious?"

"Yes."

"When I came to I said, 'Boys, you oughtn't to do this; you know we've got to work to keep our families and places.' They said, 'That's what we are trying to do.' Their idea seemed to be to keep me from work. The deputies came when Deming or the other man yelled."

On cross-examination witness said he had not mingled with the strikers. Insulting language had been used at him; he had been called "scab" so many times that he had not kept count.

"Do you object to being called 'scab'?" asked Attorney Murphy.

"I do; it is not a nice thing to be called."

"Why?"

"Well, you know what a scab is, don't you? Suppose you should have a scab on your arm; it is not a pleasant thing to be likened to it."

"Yet you wouldn't object to being called 'scab' for going to church?"

"I do not like to be called names under any circumstances. There is a great deal, too, in the way a name is spoken."

Witness stated he was a member of Millmen's Union No. 1 in 1900, and there had been no complaint from the management about the union.

Mr. Babbitt asked:

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"No, sir."

"Any complaints about the company or the doctor?"

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Witness said, in reply to a question, that he had been threatened near the smelter crossing. "When I got off the car," he said, "I noticed some young fellows behind the shed. At 10 yards' distance I heard a rock thrown from behind; turning around, I saw several men behind me. I was hit above the eye by a rock. Mr. Denning was with me. They struck him once. They held me down, hitting me. I suppose they heard the deputies coming and let me go. This was on the night of March 20."

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The Other Side.

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

LEGISLATIVE LOBBYISTS.

THE legislative lobbyist is, everywhere, a pestiferous unbearable nuisance which no legislative body should tolerate. The Colorado legislature some time since was obliged to remonstrate with one of these cheeky individuals for walking about the legislative halls while the assembly was in session, and without so much as deigning to remove his hat. He was therewith excluded from the chamber.

Now the New York senate has been obliged to take similar action. Lobbyists were overrunning the building to such an extent as to seriously interfere with business. Hence the senate decided to go into executive session, posting guards at all the entrances. Even approach to the chamber was refused. The senators were determined that the lobbyists should not know what members were making trouble for them.

In these days of tricks and combines and deals, there are almost as many lobbyists as there are legislators, and an honest, conscientious assemblyman is annoyed almost beyond measure by the impertinent importunities of these self-seeking politicians. A stringent law which would effectively bar them from state capitols is badly needed.

PRIVATE GRAFTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE MENACE of the present general assembly is the great number of private little appropriation bills which have been introduced. There is scarcely a county in the state but has secured through its representative from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the form of an appropriation for building a wagon road, bridging a stream, constructing a canal or a reservoir or a tunnel.

There appears to be a combination among the members of the house to see to it that each other's bills are put through. The result is, that the general appropriations for state institutions and meritorious bills like that for the St. Louis exposition are scaled down beyond all right or reason.

Colorado is to have an opportunity at the St. Louis fair of doing the largest amount of advertising for the least amount of money that she will have for many years to come. It will be advertising that will be helpful not only to every county in the state, but to every interest in the state.

There is not a section in Colorado, be it ever so remote, but will be benefited by the advertising done at this exposition, and yet there is great danger that because of the numerous personal axes which must be ground, Colorado, one of the states included in the original Louisiana purchase, will be miserably and inadequately represented. The public-spirited members of the assembly, no matter what their politics may be, should get together and prevent the consummation of this grievous wrong.

THE Y. M. C. A. OPENING CEREMONIES.

THE opening ceremonies of the new Y. M. C. A. began last evening with a banquet to the officers of the various business organizations of the city, and at 8 o'clock the general business men's reception was held.

During the week other receptions will be given to various classes of citizens, including the workingmen, teachers, preachers and others. The new building is a splendid monument to the liberality and farsightedness of the people of Colorado Springs. There are larger buildings, of course; but none of the size of this is better arranged or more thoroughly equipped for service.

An interesting comment has been made upon the furnishings of this building by traveling Y. M. C. A. secretary, whose business enables him to visit hundreds of such buildings. He said that there is no building that he has visited that has furnishings so delightful, homelike and pleasing as those in the Colorado Springs institution. They clearly show the deft touch and the taste, experienced hand of woman, and are not merely the contents of a furniture store set about in the various halls and rooms.

This opening week of the Y. M. C. A. is but the forerunner of a great and important work to be done in the future. The building is completed, but the work for which it was completed is yet to be done. It is earnestly to be hoped that all citizens of the city, young and old, will give to this institution their heartfelt encouragement and support in order that it may measure up to the opportunity which is now before it.

THE COAL STRIKE AWARD.

THE ANTHRACITE strike commission has finally presented its report to the president. It is an exhaustive document, the decision itself covering 87 pages of printed matter.

In this award both parties to the conflict are given consideration. A general increase of 10 per cent in wages dating back to last October is given to the miners with some decrease in time; a sliding scale, with a minimum wage, is provided for; there is to be no discrimination either by mine owners or miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union; the award will generally be hailed as just and equitable.

The miners in the coal regions were undoubtedly receiving wages that were too low, and their hours of employment were too long. This fact is recognized.

On the other hand, the employers of labor are given that which to them is an absolute necessity to a successful business enterprise, to-wit: an assurance that their men will continue at work for a definite period, and that they will not quit their employment because of a grievance, within the specified time.

The matter of unionism also is discussed, but no award or opinion is given. The mines are, therefore, to be considered "open," where union or non-union men may work with no discrimination against either. This is a fundamental principle of liberty, and will be recognized as fair and just by the great majority of American citizens.

Upon this commission were a company of able, capable, disinterested American citizens. If the coal operators had their partisans, the miners had theirs also, but the majority of the board were absolutely disinterested and impartial. Their findings in this case may be accepted by the parties to the controversy as well as by the people of the country at large as honorable and just to all concerned. They are entitled to the thanks of people everywhere for the fairness and the earnestness with which they have entered into and accomplished their arduous task.

The New York papers are already discussing the size of the majority against Mayor Low next year. Perhaps now will be smart enough not to run.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

THE REPUBLICAN city convention yesterday was an interesting example of "neatness and dispatch" in the game of politics.

The schedule went through without any serious opposition—in fact, there was only one candidate who was in danger at any time; but the bosses were able to bring pressure enough to bear to land him safely. This was the city treasurer, and he was nominated over a far better man and against the advice of the vast majority of the independent wing of the party.

The same influences which secured the appointment of this man by the city council have been able to secure his renomination against the better judgment of the majority of the party.

The Gazette has maintained that the voters in that party were not the real rulers of it, but that it was bound hand and foot by the dictates of a machine.

Yesterday's convention may, perhaps, open the eyes of independent Republicans to this condition and cause them to exercise their own judgment when it comes to voting for the ticket prepared for them.

THE NEW JUDGESHIP.

THE CONTEST over the new judgeship in the Fourth judicial district, which includes the county of El Paso, has been a very interesting one. As soon as the scheme of obtaining this judgeship had been suggested, the candidates began to gather like flies around a molasses barrel.

Some half a dozen Republican attorneys assumed a very grave and dignified aspect and concluded that they would make excellent material for the adornment of the bench.

It finally got down to three and the struggle became intense. One of the candidates was told that he had one job now, and that it was time for him to retire from the field. This, after much persuasion, he did. And so there were two. Each one had petitions as long as one's arm declaring that he was by all odds the best man for the place.

One of the two succeeded in getting a state chairman of the Grand Old Party to espouse his cause, while the other succeeded in getting the El Paso county committee on his side of the case.

Each of the candidates has kept the trail warm between this city and Denver, and the governor has been beside himself in trying to decide which of the two to appoint.

The scramble for the office has been anything but dignified, and merely indicates the burning desire inherent in every member of the Republican party to have a long and strong grip on the pie counter.

The Democratic ticket is composed of substantial business men. There is not a politician on it. The Republican ticket is composed almost exclusively of politicians and perennial office-seekers. Every day brings reports of scores of voters who have hitherto cast straight Republican ballots, but who this year are going to vote the Democratic ticket either in whole or in part. The Republican bosses cannot fool the people all the time.

The Republican ticket just nominated in the city of Chicago is certainly cosmopolitan enough to take in all the residents of that city. It is headed by Graeme Stewart, the treasurer is T. O'Shaughnessy, the attorney is John F. Smulski, and the clerk is Frederick C. Bender. If there is any nationality that has been left out it is certainly not the fault of the bosses.

The colored voter who contributes so much to Republican success in Colorado Springs, got his usual treatment yesterday in the convention. He was told that "if" the city council should form another fire company and "if" appointments were to be made to it and "if" he made an application he would be "considered." That's a long distance from three meals a day.

Admiral Dewey seems to have no luck in his dealings with the Germans. He suggested casually that the Caribbean sea maneuvers "were as much to impress Germany as anything else." While this was probably the case, it was very undiplomatic to let the cat out of the bag.

Civil Service Commissioner Fouke should not attempt to straighten out the somewhat hazy ideas of any member of the United States senate regarding appointments, under the civil service act. Any attempt to enlighten a United States senator is always "supreme effrontery."

Thomas' orchestra will be obliged to leave Chicago unless \$750,000 is raised as a sort of an endowment fund. This ought not to be a difficult matter. If it becomes necessary, the packers can add another cent or two onto their products, and the deed will be done.

The approach of summer down east is heralded by the fact that coal is going down while ice is going up. Those unfortunate mortals who are compelled to live in New York and Philadelphia have the sympathy of all westerners.

Andrew Carnegie says he is willing to pay whatever tax is assessed against him. The man who pays his taxes is nobler than the man who builds libraries.

Weather report: About this time look out for snow. There is a Raymond excursion in town.

AND THE MAN DIED POOR.

Andrew Carnegie, says the Brooklyn Eagle, is reported to have sold his home yesterday and a youngster offered to take him over for 50 cents. Mr. Carnegie thought the offer was too great, but, after long argument, paid it, "not because the trip was worth it," as the story goes, "but because I had to get to the other side of the mountain." Mr. Carnegie adds: "I predicted that the boy would some day make a fortune, and he has. His name is Charles M. Schwab."

That reminds me of a story. Years ago, a young man owned the only wood yard in a prairie town out west. He had a goodly store on hand when heavy snows came and blocked the roads. For two weeks no wood could be hauled to the town, yet the young man went on selling at his regular price of 50 cents. A friend said to him, "What he could get as easily, because the people must have wood, a fair living profit." So he continued to sell his wood at the same old price. Everybody predicted that he would always be poor, and he is, God bless him! Never mind his name; you wouldn't know it if you heard it; but it is a synonym of human love and tender sympathy throughout all that prairie country.

THE WAR ON BASKETBALL.

Nervous parents who have seen their children take part in games of basketball will rejoice that Miss Hill of Wellesley college has entered a protest against the game as it is too frequently played, for these parents decided long ago that a synonym for basketball was "a rough and tumble fight" in many instances, and they could not bear to see any but the most robust and vigorous girls take part in it. And even these did not always return unscratched from the scrummage. Others, too, not parents and not nervous, have held similar opinions on the fitness of basketball and their will heartily second Miss Hill's plea for a wise and intelligent supervisor in the playing of the game in order that it may be safe and lasting, but that result. On the whole, don't you think we are taking all our athletes in too stiff doses? They do tons up so in body as to mind that we quite lose sight of the possibilities for harm there is in them until they manifest themselves so strongly that they cannot be ignored. There seems to be as much need of slowing down in this direction as in those which lead to detriment to the moral constitution.—(Boston Transcript.)

The New York papers are already discussing the size of the majority against Mayor Low next year. Perhaps now will be smart enough not to run.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

THE REPUBLICAN city convention yesterday was an interesting example of "neatness and dispatch" in the game of politics.

The schedule went through without any serious opposition—in fact, there was only one candidate who was in danger at any time; but the bosses were able to bring pressure enough to bear to land him safely. This was the city treasurer, and he was nominated over a far better man and against the advice of the vast majority of the independent wing of the party.

The same influences which secured the appointment of this man by the city council have been able to secure his renomination against the better judgment of the majority of the party.

The Gazette has maintained that the voters in that party were not the real rulers of it, but that it was bound hand and foot by the dictates of a machine.

Yesterday's convention may, perhaps, open the eyes of independent Republicans to this condition and cause them to exercise their own judgment when it comes to voting for the ticket prepared for them.

THE NEW JUDGESHIP.

THE CONTEST over the new judgeship in the Fourth judicial district, which includes the county of El Paso, has been a very interesting one. As soon as the scheme of obtaining this judgeship had been suggested, the candidates began to gather like flies around a molasses barrel.

Some half a dozen Republican attorneys assumed a very grave and dignified aspect and concluded that they would make excellent material for the adornment of the bench.

It finally got down to three and the struggle became intense. One of the candidates was told that he had one job now, and that it was time for him to retire from the field. This, after much persuasion, he did. And so there were two. Each one had petitions as long as one's arm declaring that he was by all odds the best man for the place.

One of the two succeeded in getting a state chairman of the Grand Old Party to espouse his cause, while the other succeeded in getting the El Paso county committee on his side of the case.

Each of the candidates has kept the trail warm between this city and Denver, and the governor has been beside himself in trying to decide which of the two to appoint.

The scramble for the office has been anything but dignified, and merely indicates the burning desire inherent in every member of the Republican party to have a long and strong grip on the pie counter.

The Democratic ticket is composed of substantial business men. There is not a politician on it. The Republican ticket is composed almost exclusively of politicians and perennial office-seekers. Every day brings reports of scores of voters who have hitherto cast straight Republican ballots, but who this year are going to vote the Democratic ticket either in whole or in part. The Republican bosses cannot fool the people all the time.

THE Y. M. C. A. OPENING CEREMONIES.

THE opening ceremonies of the new Y. M. C. A. began last evening with a banquet to the officers of the various business organizations of the city, and at 8 o'clock the general business men's reception was held.

During the week other receptions will be given to various classes of citizens, including the workingmen, teachers, preachers and others. The new building is a splendid monument to the liberality and farsightedness of the people of Colorado Springs. There are larger buildings, of course; but none of the size of this is better arranged or more thoroughly equipped for service.

An interesting comment has been made upon the furnishings of this building by traveling Y. M. C. A. secretary, whose business enables him to visit hundreds of such buildings. He said that there is no building that he has visited that has furnishings so delightful, homelike and pleasing as those in the Colorado Springs institution. They clearly show the deft touch and the taste, experienced hand of woman, and are not merely the contents of a furniture store set about in the various halls and rooms.

This opening week of the Y. M. C. A. is but the forerunner of a great and important work to be done in the future. The building is completed, but the work for which it was completed is yet to be done. It is earnestly to be hoped that all citizens of the city, young and old, will give to this institution their heartfelt encouragement and support in order that it may measure up to the opportunity which is now before it.

THE ANTHRACITE strike commission has finally presented its report to the president. It is an exhaustive document, the decision itself covering 87 pages of printed matter.

In this award both parties to the conflict are given consideration. A general increase of 10 per cent in wages dating back to last October is given to the miners with some decrease in time; a sliding scale, with a minimum wage, is provided for; there is to be no discrimination either by mine owners or miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union; the award will generally be hailed as just and equitable.

The miners in the coal regions were undoubtedly receiving wages that were too low, and their hours of employment were too long. This fact is recognized.

On the other hand, the employers of labor are given that which to them is an absolute necessity to a successful business enterprise, to-wit: an assurance that their men will continue at work for a definite period, and that they will not quit their employment because of a grievance, within the specified time.

The matter of unionism also is discussed, but no award or opinion is given. The mines are, therefore, to be considered "open," where union or non-union men may work with no discrimination against either. This is a fundamental principle of liberty, and will be recognized as fair and just by the great majority of American citizens.

Upon this commission were a company of able, capable, disinterested American citizens. If the coal operators had their partisans, the miners had theirs also, but the majority of the board were absolutely disinterested and impartial. Their findings in this case may be accepted by the parties to the controversy as well as by the people of the country at large as honorable and just to all concerned. They are entitled to the thanks of people everywhere for the fairness and the earnestness with which they have entered into and accomplished their arduous task.

The New York papers are already discussing the size of the majority against Mayor Low next year. Perhaps now will be smart enough not to run.

SHORT STORIES

Bobbing the Kitty.

One of the suspects in the gambling-house, a man who has represented his district in the state legislature, told me this story yesterday: "I had a fellow working for me at \$14 a week when I opened my first place in the back parlor of a private residence in— street. One of his duties was to clean up the den after the play of the night was ended. After while I noticed that there was a feeling off in the size of the kitty, and it appeared to me that they were not dealing honestly with it. So I set a watch. Nothing developed, however, Kitty was fed regularly. One table in particular, the open game, seemed to lose, and I kept tab on that myself, making note of every chip that was dropped in. When the play was over for the night I counted up, and the kitty produced only half the number of chips that went into the slot. To follow up this the slot in an ingenious way so that half the chips fell into a bag he placed at the bottom. The account had been robbing the house for months."—(New York Press.)

Their Diet.

Charles P. Thompson, who for years represented the Gloucester (Mass.) district in congress, and who once defeated "Ben" Butler for that position, had a party of fellow representatives at the old seacoast town.

"What is the diet of these people?"

"Fish, mostly," responded the Massachusetts man.

"Why," spoke up a Virginian, "I thought fish was a brain food. They are really the most unintelligent-looking persons I ever saw."

"Well," said Thompson quickly, "just what would they look like if they didn't eat fish?"—(New York Mail and Express.)

Misfortune of a Candidate.

While a roll-call was in progress in the house during the last session Mr. Wachter of Maryland left the hall to further his burdensome duties as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills.

"Send for me on the second call when they reach S.," said the mayorally candidate.

"Warrant," said

The Future of the Democratic Party

For Judge Parker

THE organization of the Democratic party has come down to us from the time of President Jefferson through periods of success, and times of defeat and disaster, maintaining at all times the cardinal principles of free government and the rights of the people; outliving all other party organizations. The party policies on economic questions and issues of the day have changed from time to time, but the organization and the great fundamental principles of liberty and good government have never changed, and in my opinion no reorganization is necessary and none should be attempted.

Conditions make the issues that are fought out in the national campaigns, and political parties must meet the issues as they arise. The reckless expenditure of public money by the Republican party, its refusal to readjust the present tariff laws to meet changed business conditions and remove the unnecessary burdens of taxation, if persisted in, will make these questions the leading issues in the coming presidential campaign.

Mr. Bryan undoubtedly has a stronger following than any other leader in the Democratic party, and necessarily he will be a great factor in selecting the next presidential candidate, as I have already stated, in my judgment, political issues arise from existing conditions and are not made by either party leaders or party platforms. The party platform merely voices the party policy in political conditions as they exist.

With the reformation of the tariff the great issues in the next campaign, the Democratic party must look for gains in the east, the far west, desiring an extreme tariff rate on wool, hides, and beet sugar, will oppose any change of the existing duties levied on imports. The eastern business and manufacturing interests are becoming restless under the old tax laws that are not adjusted to present business needs and conditions, and will support a party and a candidate in favor of honest tariff reform. Therefore, I believe it advisable to select a candidate from the east, and consider Richard Olney the most available man to lead our party on this issue, on a battlefield when gains must be made in the east if we expect to win a victory.

Mr. Olney has always been loyal to his party and its candidates, his devotion to the principles of his party, his high character and great ability are recognized by all. His nomination would not engender factional strife, and his past positions on questions of taxation are in accord with the sentiments of his party and the views of the best thought of the country.

O. W. UNDERWOOD,
Member of Congress,
9th District, Alabama;

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY HAVE BEEN ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS AS TO WHAT POLICY SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRACY, WHAT THE ISSUES AND WHO THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE PARTY SHOULD BE IN 1904.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF QUESTIONS WAS SUBMITTED TO MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CHAIRMEN OF DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES, DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER DEMOCRATS WHO USUALLY TAKE A PROMINENT PART IN MAKING NATIONAL PLATFORMS AND CANDIDATES:

1. SHALL THERE BE A REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY? IF SO, WHY AND ON WHAT BASIS? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

2. WHAT DO YOU THINK OUGHT TO BE THE ISSUES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR 1904?

3. DO YOU THINK BRYAN WILL BE A FACTOR IN SHAPING THE ISSUES AND SELECTING THE CANDIDATES IN THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION?

4. WHOM DO YOU FAVOR FOR THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN 1904?

5. SHOULD AN EASTERN OR WESTERN MAN BE NOMINATED, AND WHY?

THE ANSWERS ARE GIVEN IN EACH INSTANCE AS WRITTEN OVER THE WRITER'S OWN SIGNATURE.

Instead of voting the Republican ticket, some so-called Democrats did in 1900 and 1896, and who are now talking about reorganizing the Democratic party into a Republican Aid society.

To imagine that Mr. Bryan will not be an important factor in shaping the issues and selecting the candidates in the next National convention will be to imagine that brains and honesty have lost their influence with the masses of the people. I do not believe for one moment that he or any other one man will be able to dictate either the platform or the candidate, nor do I believe there will be any open revolt against the action of the convention either by Mr. Bryan or Mr. Cleveland.

4 and 5, I want to see the next ticket made up from the east and the south. I have lost all faith in having a Western - Republican - Populite vote the Democratic ticket. I want an eastern Democrat for president, and while I am wedded to no man I want an active Democrat, one who neither sulked or bolted in 1896 and 1900, but who did his duty, whatever that was, during these campaigns.

J. M. HEAD,
Mayor of Nashville, and Member National Committee, Tennessee.

Inclines to Parker

I do not anticipate any substantial alteration in the organization of the Democratic party. Any so-called reorganization would be futile to attempt and fatal if successful. I am thoroughly convinced that the rank and file of the party are satisfied with the present leadership.

The issues for 1904 are very likely to be similar to those upon which the congressional campaign of 1902 was fought. In my opinion Mr. Bryan will be a strong factor in shaping the issues and selecting the candidates in the next convention, but I expect to support its action, and continue to fight for these policies inside the party.

this is as it ought to be. I have no choice for the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket as it seems to me rather early in the campaign to exhibit any settled preferences. It appears to me, however, that if Judge Parker could be nominated without any undue friction in the convention, he would make a popular and formidable candidate. I am inclined to prefer an eastern man as, apparently, we cannot win without New York state, and such a candidate would, presumably, be stronger in that state than a candidate from the west or south.

HOMER S. CUMMINGS,
Member National Committee, Connecticut.

Is for Parker

1. No.
2. Suppression of criminal trusts; tariff for revenue only, the sovereignty of the nation should be limited to territory over which the United States constitution, of its own force, would extend its rights and protection.

3. No.
4. Judge Alton B. Parker.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
Ex President City Council, New York.

No Choice Now

1. No; there is no occasion for it; the party is now well organized.
2. Trusts and tariffs.
3. I certainly do.
4. No, choice at present.
5. A man who has the confidence of the organized Democracy; his location amounts to nothing.

UREY WOODSON,
Member National Committee, Kentucky

Thinks Well of Gaynor

1. Yes, the party must soon decide whether it is to be a conservative (Cleveland) or a radical (Bryan) party. If the former, there must be a third

party. If the latter, the ultra-conservatives will easily amalgamate with the Republican party.

2. The trust question is the great issue now. The tariff is a secondary issue, and the money question has long since been eliminated from politics.

3. Yes, certainly, and no candidate could hope to be successful at the polls without the support of Mr. Bryan and his followers.

4. There are several who at present appear to be available, Shepard, Olney, Parker and Justice Wm. J. Gaynor of Brooklyn. I look upon Judge Gaynor as the most available man in sight, and I think he would please the Cleveland faction as well as the Bryan faction.

5. I see no reason for naming what part of the country the candidate should come from, but it is important that he should carry New York state, and only a New York man can do that.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER,
Organizer of Bryan Democracy in Brooklyn in 1896.

FRANK CAMPBELL,
Chairman State Committee, New York.

SAYS IT IS TOO EARLY

1. No, because it is unnecessary.

2. The tariff and such conservative issues favorable to the people, and especially to the business interests.

3. No more than any other prominent Democrat.

4. Too early to answer.

5. Can tell better when time arrives for making nominations.

FRANK CAMPBELL,
Chairman State Committee, New York.

A WYOMING VIEW

The Democratic party needs no reorganization. For every so-called Democrat we would win back by rendering the principles for which we fought in 1896 and 1900 at least a hundred loyal Democratic votes would be lost.

It is difficult to outline all of the

issues of the next campaign at this time, but the right must be made along the same lines as in 1900. Mr. Bryan will certainly be a very strong factor in shaping the issues and selecting the candidates.

I have no choice to express regarding presidential candidates at this time. Our candidates must be real, not self-styled Democrats, not men who voted the Republican ticket in 1896 and 1900, or who sulked in their tents during these campaigns, but men who believe in the principles of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy, and who have the courage to defend their convictions in the east as well as in the west.

It matters not so much what part of the country our candidates come from, but they must be Democrats.

JOHN E. OSBORNE,

Ex-Governor and Member National Committee, Wyoming.

Favors a Democrat

1. The Democratic party does not need reorganization at present. The last time it needed reorganization was in 1896, and it got reorganized then good and plenty.

2. The issues for the Democratic party for 1904 and at all times should be Democracy—that is, no special privileges of any kind whatsoever to any man or set of men, either in the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the government.

3. I think Mr. Bryan's influence is bound to be a most potent factor in shaping the issues and selecting the candidates in the next National Democratic convention.

4. I favor a Democrat.

5. It is not where the candidate comes from, but what he comes for; that is of the greatest importance to the people—it is what he stands for, and how he stands for it, that is going to count.

JOHN H. GIRDNER,
Mr. Bryan's Personal Representative in New York city.

Favors Olney

1. I see no necessity for reorganization.

2. The issues of the party will be tariff, trusts and imperialism.

3. Yes, I think Bryan will be a factor.

4. In Massachusetts we favor Olney of course.

W. S. McNARY,

Chairman State Committee and Member of Congress, Tenth District, Massachusetts.

Senator McLaurin

The question, "Shall there be a reorganization of the Democratic party?" implies that the party has been disorganized. The implication is un-

The Grecian for the season, is on deck. He doesn't know whether he is going to like the "classical" wonder or not, as he has never seen anything of the sort before. He comes, it is announced, from a "hitherto unknown tribe of South America, ferocious and blood-thirsty." When seen, though he looked the picture of peace, swabbing wagon axles with grease.

The show is just as glorious, grand and gorgeous as it ever was. If anything it is more stupendous than before its departure for Europe. The best new feature is afeat in which 70 horses take part. They get up on a standard and form a pyramid, and then at the word make six consecutive circles, each moving in the opposite direction to the one next to it. The outside circle is made up of ponies which are all on an embankment around the ring.

Other features are five new parade wagons, representing the five continents of the world, "moving stories in burnished gold, illuminated like the pages of a rare book."

The only important member of the menagerie that was lost during the European tour was Johanna, the ape who smoked a cigarette and exhaled the smoke through her nostrils. About 20 young elephants were added to the herd during the stay abroad. They came from Brazil. One of the domestic breed was added when Colona gave birth to son in Paris.

This is said to be the third elephant that has been born in captivity.

The elephants behaved pretty well in rehearsal except when a white rat ran on to Gypo's trunk. He shook his mammoth head, trumpeted and threw the rat over into the herd. The rat was half dead, but every elephant turned tail, and blowing and trumpeting in a way that fairly made the building shake, they kicked at it with their ponderous hind feet and tramped on it until scarcely a piece of fur was left. The elephants, the keepers said, acted this way whenever a rat came near them, for they feared that it would get into their trunk.

One of the side show curiosities this year will be an apparatus for testing the relative pulling strength of animals. It will register the power of anything from an elephant to a rabbit. (New York Sun.)

A young Irishman had run up a bill at the village store, and went to pay it, first asking for a receipt. The proprietor grumbled and said it was too much trouble to give receipts for such small amounts. It was just as well to lose the account off, and he drew a diagonal pencil line across the book. "Does that settle it?" asked the customer.

"Certainly."

"An' ye'll never be asking for it again?"

"Certainly not."

"Faith, then," said the Irishman, coolly, "an' I'll save my money in ye pocket, for I haven't paid it yet."

"Well," was the retort, "I can rub that out."

"I thought so," said the persistent customer dryly. "Maybe you'll give me a receipt some day. Here's the money."

(Omaha Bee.)

The Problem . . . of Charity

By
Alberia
Garber Scott

WHILE it is true that we have had the poor always with us, the fact has never been so keenly noted and considered as within the last ten years, when the vast accumulations of wealth have brought into striking contrast rich and poor. Though the condition of the poor of today is far better than centuries ago, yet the awakening social conscience is asking why benefits should not, may not, be secured more equally by all, and the civic conscience is forsooth in its desire to realize the ease of the people.

The causes of intemperance are too numerous to mention here. The family consequences do not end here. The family

of a drunkard has neither the food, shelter, education or example which

can make normal men and women. Another result is recorded by S. A. K. Strahan in his "Marriage and Disease."

In that country (Norway), in 1825, the spirit duty was removed, and, consequently, intemperance at once began to increase alarmingly among the people. The result—or rather one of the results—of this was, that during the first 10 years following this regrettable event, insanity increased among the Norwegians 50 per cent. This was, perhaps, to be expected under the circumstances; but no one anticipated that the increase of congenital idiocy among the children born during the same decennial period would amount, as it did, to 150 per cent.

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MINES AND MINING

ON THE FREE COINAGE.

Cripple Creek, March 25.—At the present time there are about 14 sets of leases operating on the Free Coinage company's estate, and six of them are on the shipping list, averaging around 20 tons of ore per month, which nets the company a very handsome profit.

The miners of Mingo Hill, which has a large tonnage on the Shell basis on the Photo of this company, is doing considerably better than for some time, and is now shipped up in a very satisfactory manner. The Mingo shaft is 500 feet deep, and the lessees will have an additional 100 feet of stopping ground. These lessees have a very good proposition in their lease, as they are making regular shipments. They are breaking the rock three feet in width, and it is good for three ounces of gold to the ton. The veins in which they are working are horizontal, and high grade streaks about five inches in width, from which they have received settlements in carload lots as high as 20 ounces in gold to the ton.

Jamison and others, who have a lease on the Blegon claim of the same company, are shipping a large amount of ore regularly, that will average them about \$35 to the ton, and their showing at present is very good, for more to be shipped in the near future.

D. N. Mercier, who has been operating on the Kintore claim for several years, is shipping come ore that runs as high as 11 ounces in gold to the ton. The Free Coinage section is the busiest part of the district at the present time.

The Enterprise Gold Mining company, operating the shaft opposite the National hotel in the city limits, has ordered a new plant of machinery to cost between \$5,000 and \$8,000, it to consist of two eight-horse power boilers, a new hoist, good to the depth of 1,000 feet, and an air compressor, which will greatly facilitate the progress of drifts and drifting throughout their territory.

The shaft is now down to a depth of 200 feet and at this point the vein and dike have been opened, and drifting has been started in the vein, which is unquestionably the same as opened where the foundation for the hotel was blasted out, and from which assays on the surface gave every indication of a body of ore, with depth.

As soon as the new plant of machinery is installed, it is the intention of Management to resume sinking for additional depth, when they will open more levels to work from.

J. W. Neffit of Mercur, Utah, and Judge W. C. Reilly have spent several days in the district in consultation with mine owners and managers, talking over the feasibility of erecting cyanide mills for the treatment of low grade ores at the different properties.

The Ophelia tunnel has let a contract for the lighting up by electricity of their entire workings. Also for a large machine to operate a big blower that will be used for ventilating purposes.

MERACHTY PRODUCTION. Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 27.—The Mining company, operating the Tercyite of the New Zealand company on Bull Hill, now has over 1,000 tons of ore broken in the workings of that property, and are still working filling the steps with ore. A large part of their ore in the past was treated at the Economic reduction works, but of late that plant has been unable to handle the large shipments made from the Golden Cycle and Woods properties, which has had the effect of blocking up the Tercyite ores. Manager McEvily is still working a full force, and thinks that the miners of Merachty will resume the first part of next week.

Owen, O'Toole and others, operating the Pitch shaft on the Burns of the Acacia company, made their second shipment yesterday for this week, sending out about 25 tons that will return values of \$80 to the ton. Their new ore shoot is showing good values and as the present stop is nearly exhausted, it is quite probable that the lessees are shipping about eight cars a month.

RETURNS FROM THE LITTLE PUCK.

Returns have been received by the Little Puck company on a shipment of 13% tons of ore by Lessees Smith and associates who are operating in the May shaft on the Climax No. 1 claim on Squaw mountain. The shipment was settled for at the rate of \$65.00 to the ton. The lessees are sinking in the shaft to connect with the tunnel below and are also upraising from the tunnel level in order to make connections between the two shafts. When this connection is made another 100 feet will be gained in the shaft and all work can be handled through the tunnel workings instead of being raised to the surface as is necessary under present conditions.

WEEKLY REPORT OF STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE.

The weekly report of Stratton's Independence mine for the week ending yesterday, which consisted of 20 tons of screenings, which will run in the neighborhood of \$35 to the ton in gold. The ore is coming from the 300-foot level at the old Bartlett shaft, and the vein shows some very fine specimens of fluorite which carries a large amount of free gold.

Whiting and others, operating on shaft No. 2 of the Vindicator, sent out a shipment of 20 tons of ore today that will return values of \$35 to the ton. The lessees expect to start the work of development next week, and will make no attempt to break ore until the ore market is in a more settled condition.

Dalzell and Wilson are making a steady production from their lease on the Golden Cycle, which is being operated from the north end of the Theresa ground. Today the ore bins were filled with good-looking ore and it is expected that a shipment of three carloads will be sent out this afternoon, which will run about the same grade.

SPEARFISH COMPANY TO DISTRIBUTE DIVIDENDS.

D. N. Helle received a check yesterday from the Spearfish mine in South Dakota for \$9,000 which is to be distributed as a dividend to the stockholders April 1. The dividend is to be at the rate of one cent per share and makes the fifth consecutive dividend of that amount, a total distribution of \$5,000.

The company is now mining and milling 200 tons of ore per day, which averages between \$5 and \$6 to the ton. The reported value of February is an average value of a trifle over \$5 per ton, while for January it was over \$6. The general average, however, for the past eight or ten months has been \$5.70 per ton.

The Spearfish company has recently completed a 200-ton cyanide mill and the cost of treating the ore is reduced to less than \$1 per ton, leaving a nice profit on every ton of ore milled and loaded. The company has a full plant of machinery in operation at the mine and all ore is handled by an automatic process after it has been broken down.

ALEX COPPER COMPANY IS PUSHING DEVELOPMENT.

The Alex Copper company, owning and operating properties in the Lake George district, is engaged in installing a new plant of machinery including a large compressor and drills and a good engine and boiler. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation within the next two weeks when the intention of the company to sink the shaft another 100 feet making a total depth of 300 feet.

The Alex Copper company, the president of the company, said yesterday, "We are now working on upraising on this shaft, over to the new shoot, which is now being pushed as rapidly as possible. The plant will be ready for operation within the next two weeks when we will be able to measure the width of the shaft in the new shoot, which will be

erating at a depth of 55 feet from the surface, is working on a vein four feet in width, which is separate from the big surface deposits, and which is returning rich values, assays being as high as \$300 to the ton, while other tests have been as low as \$30 to the ton. The leasing company is now shipping about 20 tons a day to the Economic mill, but it is expected with a little more development the production will be increased greatly.

Clark and others who are operating a lease on the south end of the vein of the Acacia company, sent out a shipment yesterday which by their assays will net them close to \$300 to the ton. The lessees have a small streak that shows very rich values, and while the production is not large, the grade of ore is rich enough to make up for the deficiency in tonnage.

W. S. Ames today obtained a lease from the Doctor-Jack Pot Mining company on the Jack Pot vein, better known as the old Davenport workings, covering a piece of ground from the second to third levels. The lessee will commence work Monday.

The Findley is working a full force up to date, and is sending out about two carloads of ore a day to the local smelters.

PHARMACIST CO. PROVES TITLE TO CLAIM IN DISPUTE.

The trouble over the patent to the Pharmacist claim, belonging to the Pharmacist company, has been settled by the announcement by the government that the Pharmacist company owns a portion of the claim. The question arose over a fraction of the claim. The decision went to the government, and the location of the claim on the shaft did not exactly correspond, which fact was discovered by parties who located the portion of the claim in dispute. The government practically decides that the original stakes hold the ground and that the slight error in survey made no difference to the title.

The Pharmacist company was the first dividend payer in the district and has produced a large amount of ore and much development work has been done. Had the decision gone against the company it is understood that its relocators could claim damages for a large amount of ore extracted.

RUSHING WORK ON TUNNEL.

The regular monthly report on the progress of the tunnel being driven by the El Paso company for the purpose of draining the mines of the western portion of the camp will be issued this week. The values averaged about \$30 in both metals, with a few gold, although one or two shipments made to the smelters gave returns of \$1.60 in gold.

Some of the ore runs as high as 50 per cent in lead and between 30 and 40 ounces in silver. The property is being developed by a shaft which is being sunk 100 feet and by lateral work from this depth.

The location of the property is near the Bull Domingo, one of the prominent mines of Custer county, and which has been a heavy shipper for a long time.

ACACIA ROYALTIES FOR MONTH AMOUNT TO \$1,000.

The royalties to the Acacia company from the different leases on the Bull and Morning Star claims during the month of March will amount to about \$1,000. There are nine sets of leases at work in different portions of the property, one of which is supposed to have the extension of the Shurtell vein, in which a new strike was made a few weeks ago and from which considerable ore has been shipped.

DEMAND FOR LEASES ON THE BULL HILL PROPERTY.

A number of applications for leases on the Bull Hill property of Stratton's Cripple Creek Development company have been made, both at the offices in this city and in Cripple Creek, where the plats of the ground have been posted for inspection by prospective lessees.

It is understood that no leases will be given for 30 days, as it is announced that applicants will have length of time in which to make their applications.

Inasmuch as the ground is considered exceedingly valuable, it is expected that there will be no lack of applications for leases, although a limited number only will be granted.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW.

By Associated Press.

New York, March 27.—R. G. Dun & company's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Irrregularities in retail trade is due to weather conditions. At most points in early season stimulates the business but in other sections there has been interruption from excessive rains. More uniform activity is reported in wholesale trade with a great many large merchants, groceries, millinery, drapery and building supplies in full condition and satisfactory for the season in jewelry, manufacturers of clothing, furniture, footwear and iron and steel are still engaged, ample supplies of fuel greatly facilitating operations but extensive strikes threaten to render idle many New England textile mills. Early opening of lake navigation will benefit business and the railway traffic embargo will be removed. Earnings of railways thus far reported for March exceed last year's by 12.8 per cent, and surpass those of 1907 by 22.9 per cent.

All output of about 300,000 tons of coal for the whole Composite region for the last week indicates that fuel troubles

are almost ended in the iron and steel industry.

No improvement has appeared in the drygoods market. The situation is peculiarly complicated as to cotton goods; stocks are light as rule and labor troubles threaten to curtail the output, yet jobbers are reluctant to undertake contracts at present quotations. Dullness is reported in woolen goods. Cancellation of early orders has become a serious problem, many mills that had been well supplied are now seeking business. Jobbers are placing large orders for fall delivery of shoes, readily paying the recent advance in prices and manufacturers of heavy goods have booked more business than is customary at this early date.

Leather is quiet but low stocks maintain prices. At last, the turning point has been reached in domestic hides and prices have steadied which is due to the somewhat better condition of receipts.

Failure this week numbered 214 in the United States as against 205 last year and 26 in Canada against 22 a year ago.

BANK Clearings.

New York, March 27.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended March 26, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year.

New York	\$1,239,516,592	.....	5.0
Boston	.....	1,167,669,505	3.8
Baltimore	114,665,196	.....	7.5
Philadelphia	100,732,240	.....	1.1
St. Louis	42,166,255	.....	7.5
Pittsburgh	53,471,701	34.6	.....
San Francisco	25,620,768	.....	22.8
Baltimore	20,186,694	.....	2.1
Cincinnati	21,406,000	10.5	.....
Kansas City	18,703,238	6.3	.....
Minneapolis	12,816,672	18.5	.....

Totals, U. S. \$3,009,318,131

Outside N. Y. 77,471,259

Totals, Canada 50,916,047

13.8

DOCTOR-JACK POT IS MAKING SHIPMENTS.

The lessees on a portion of the Doctor-Jack Pot company are shipping a small amount of ore and last week sent a 20-ton consignment of ore which is expected to bring \$30 to the ton. This ore comes from upper portions of the property and it is understood that there is considerable quality of lower grade ore ready to be broken.

GRANITE DISTRICT IS SHOWING UP WELL.

It is reported from Granite that another high-grade shipment is to be made from the Washington property, being operated by Colorado Springs people. The ore is coming from a depth of 175 feet, and is expected to run in the neighborhood of \$75 to the ton in gold and silver.

The values are principally gold, however, and it is understood that some lead is found.

The company is employing several men in erecting ore and it is understood that there is considerable ore in sight, with large quantities of low-grade rock which can be easily treated with a mill near at hand.

STRIKE IS REPORTED ON THE WORK PROPERTY.

Some time ago a strike was made in the Pella lease on the Morning Glory claim of the Work company, according to reports, of an inch streak of ore running 33 ounces in gold to the ton. Development has since been done on the find, and at present it is stated that the streak has widened out to eight inches of ore which will run better than seven ounces or \$10 to the ton. The ore from the shaft is being saved and it is expected that negotiations will be made until the middle of next month.

INTEREST IN SILVER TIP.

Cripple Creek, March 28.—The August Flower Leasing company, operating on the Katinka group of claims on Guyot hill, has ordered a new and complete plant of machinery which is to be installed over the large three-compartment shaft recently completed. The machinery is being operated from the recent strike on the Silver Tip property, particularly so because it is believed to be the great vein of Bull Hill, the New Zealand and Mineral Rock vein. The vein was first opened in the Last Dollar property and from there it went to the Luck Guse on through the Pikes Peak and Mineral Rock claims and has been developed to a depth of 1,000 feet, making the equipment in operation, the leasing company will increase the production from the property to an extent corresponding to the capacity of the machinery.

The conditions at the present time are brighter than at any previous time as the company has a splendid showing in the 600-foot level of the mine, where in a southerly drift from the shaft a large granite dyke has been cut and a fine body of ore encountered. The rock is being broken all of four feet in width, with the values uniform, and so far the ore shot has been proved for a distance of all 100 feet, where the lessees are now working on upraising on this shaft.

Over to the new shoot, which is now in progress, the ore is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and the plant will be ready for operation within the next two weeks when the intention of the company to sink the shaft another 100 feet making a total depth of 300 feet.

The lessees are making arrangements for the construction of the 1,000-foot level, and the intention of the company to sink the shaft another 100 feet making a total depth of 300 feet.

THE WORK PROPERTY.

The work property, which is being operated by the Work company, is showing a great deal of promise. The lessees have recently secured a three-year lease on this property and will commence the work and will sink a three-compartment shaft, four and one-half feet in diameter, and the

shaft will be 100 feet deep.

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A Page for Women

Edited By ELLA CELESTE ADAMS.

Let It Shine.

HAST thou a lamp, a little lamp,
Put in that hand of thine?
And did I say, who gave it thee,
The world hath need this light should be,
Now, therefore, let it shine!

And lost them say, with bated breath,
It is a little flame;
I'll let the lamps of broader wick
Break out the lost and cheer the sick
While I seek wealth and fame?

But on the shore where thy small house,
Stands dark, stands dark, this night,
Full many a wanderer, thither tossed,
Is driven on that rock and lost
Where thou hast hid thy light.

Though but a candle thou didst have,
It trimmed and growing ray
Is infinite. With God no light,
Is great and small, but only bright,
As is his perfect day.

The world hath sorrow, nothing more
To give or keep for thee;
Duty is in that hidden flame
And soaring joy; then rise for shame
That thou so dark shouldst be.

Else, trim thy lamp—the feeble past
Behind thee put and spring
With God it is not soon or late
So that thy light, now flaming great,
Doth ever flicker burn—

Fear not its love, and flaming great
In its humanity,
Shunning no soul in sinful need,
Feeling no path where He may lead,
Glowing consumingly.

Thou shalt not want for light enough
When earthly moons grow dim;
The dawn is but begun for thee,
When thou shall stand, so tremblingly,
Thy empty lamp to him.

Sarah Pratt McLean Greene in *Woman's Journal*.

** * *

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Writing in the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, "G. A. F." highly lauds the work of Mrs. Crawford, Paris correspondent of the great London Daily News. She is easily among the foremost of the women journalists of today. Upon her husband's death she succeeded him and has ever since represented the Daily News and also contributed largely to other publications. In this she has shown consummate ability, tact and brilliancy—an inventive and omnivorous worker—her pen has never ceased in its valuable offices. Having a strong and purposeful personality, the writer says, it is not surprising that on many subjects Mrs. Crawford has "views," and, indeed, no one is more capable of forming, holding or expressing opinions calculated to carry weight. Her views on journalism, especially as an occupation for women, are worth knowing.

Some time since Mrs. Crawford contributed a paper to the Contemporary Review on "Journalism as a Profession for Women." Of the qualifications required by women for the arduous calling, she says:

"The first requirement is health and a rich reserve of strength. I do not mean the strength of the railway porter, but the vitality which enables one to recover rapidly after an exhausting bout of work. Women of good constitutions are more elastic in recovering than men. But elasticity is not enough. There must be staying power. It won't do to suffer from headaches, or to feel easily exhausted." Given health, then says Mrs. Crawford: "Learn typewriting. There is no better friend to the journalist—and the eye-word printer than the typewriter, which is invaluable to those who have few opportunities to correct their proofs. More typewriters and fewer pianos!"

Regarding success, she pertinently says:

"The great school for the journalist, man or woman, is life, and the great secret of success, pegging away. Nothing that it concerns the world to know should be reflected as common or unclean. The philosophy of what that voice said in the vision of Simon Peter has been overlooked. As there should be no need for the botanist, no dirt for the chemist, so there should be nothing common or unclean for the journalist."

"I should think so," murmured Mrs. Bartlett, regarding the bundle she was tying up for the rummage sale with apreciative eyes.

"Let me illustrate. I have just been reading about Madame De Staél, the most brilliant woman of her day. She visited Germany. On her return she spoke flippantly of Goethe—the great Goethe, Martha! And somebody said to her bluntly, 'Madame, you did not understand Goethe, and you never will understand him.' Now what do you think she said?"

"I haven't the faintest idea," confessed Mrs. Bartlett.

"'Monseigneur,' said she. 'I understand that which that I don't understand is nothing!'"

"I understand that perfectly," said Mrs. Bartlett, after a thoughtful pause. "It really was nothing—to her. How could it be if she didn't understand it?"

Mrs. Bartlett refrained from comment, but went on determinedly: "And it was the same brilliant woman who asked Fichte—Fichte, Martha!"

"Oh yes, I know—all the 'I' and 'me' business," Mrs. Bartlett said, hastily. "She asked him to give her an account in 15 minutes or so of his system of philosophy—the famous system which it had taken all his life and all his genius to evolve!" explained Mr. Bartlett, fixing his wife with his awful eye. "He had not spoken 10 minutes when she interrupted him, 'It is enough; I comprehend.' I comprehend perfectly!"

"What do you suppose his thoughts were?" questioned Mr. Bartlett, after an impressive pause. "Can you imagine how the greatest philosopher of Europe felt on receiving such a truly feminine blow?"

"Oh yes, I can imagine," said Mrs. Bartlett, cheerfully. "He must have felt awfully slim to have her understand in 10 minutes what had taken him all his lifetime to work out."

She tied a bow-knot with deft fingers and laid the last bundle on the pile. "I see your point, Horace. It would have been much nicer in Madame de Staél if she'd let him use up the whole 15 minutes."—(*Youth's Companion*)

** *

A DEVOTED MOTHER.

A bright student in a southern college, 15 years old, was found in tears one day, and on being questioned declared that he must go home. It was planting time, and the thought of his mother, hoe in hand, working like a slave to keep him at school, came between him and his book, and would not let him study.

By the time his teachers had made up their minds to release him, his mother unexpectedly appeared at the college. When she learned what was in the boy's mind, she laid her hand lovingly on his head, and said to him:

"Davy, would you give up now, and break mammy's heart? Mammy'll work for baby, an' never stop till ye come and say 'Mammy, here's my ploma!'"

This devoted mother, herself unable to read or write, had sold her cooking-stove in her struggle to raise money for her son's education. When asked where the stove had gone, she replied cheerfully: "I put it into Davy's head."—(*Woman's Journal*)

** *

PRACTICALLY DOMESTIC.

"Just how many deserving charities she knows, just how many good causes owe their success to her, nobody even stops to consider. Her name never appears in the card of thanks that the lady puttees and directors publish,

but none the less she has been the nimble little tug that has towed many

a stately philanthropic ship into harbor.

"Nor even when judged by the practical standard of results need the newspaper woman be ashamed of her stewardship. She has stood for truth, purity, gentleness, and the virtues that do most adorn her sex. She has been the champion of the home. Publicity is the breath of life to women's clubs and philanthropies, and she has worked the bells until she has pumped life back again into many a moribund literary circle and good cause. She has been the Moses who has led thousands and tens of thousands of women readers gradually and step by step from the wilderness of the crochet tidy and recipes for making an empire box chair out of a cheese-box, that used to constitute the woman's page, up into the mountain heights where they may at least look over into the promised land."

* * *

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

I MAY be a bit out of season, but there is a certain satisfaction in planning summery frocks during the cold, wintry days of tarts most treacherous month of the year—March. The linen gowns which are being designed now will be a particular feature of the summer modes. They have lost much of their last season's simplicity, but none of their fetching style. The most fashionable linen dresses will either be combined with heavy lace or show much artistic embroidery. These linen gowns are divided into two classes, the shirt-waist suits and the dresser frocks appropriate for afternoon wear. So says an eastern fashion authority.

An effective fashion for a dressy linen costume is to use lace and linen in combination. A charming gown which carries out this idea is of pale, tan-colored linen, with the waist entirely of heavy lace in exactly the same shade. The lace band is also trim the skirt, which is made over a drop-skirt of pale green taffeta, the flounce of which is cleverly stiffened with featherbone to prettily hold out the linen skirt. The bodice is threaded with narrow, black velvet ribbons, tied in little bows at the end to represent tassels. At the neck and the waist a glimpse of the green lining is visible.

Linen dresses embroidered in mercerized floss are to be the height of fashion. Sometimes the embroidered design is worked in narrow bands outlining the seams of the skirt. And then again, it is used in a conventional trailing design. Linen skirts with an embroidered border are also the vogue, the border being introduced in a narrower band on the shift waist.

CONCERNING SPRING WRAPS:

The length of the spring wrap may be left entirely to the taste of the wearer, for fashion, at the moment, imposes no hard and fast rule, and the individual figure is the thing to be considered. With a trailing and somewhat elaborate toilet, the three-quarter coat is almost universally chosen, but with a short, skirt or ordinary street costume it is, upon most women, an atrocious, and the hip length or full-length garment is an investment far safer for general tailored wear.

The short kimono coat, with Japanese back yoke, full or inverted box plait back and kimono fronts made to turn back or across, is a very popular model in the light mode, and biscuits, heavily stitched and strapped. It appears, too, in long cloaks, three-quarters or full length, and in every sort of material.

Indeed, the kimono coat furor of the last Paris season bids fair to be repeated here. It has much to command but, it is, from an artistic viewpoint, more satisfactory in the soft, luxurious afternoon and evening garments than in the tailored morning coats.

The regulation mandarin coat is another oriental model of which we shall see much this spring, and which may be made exceedingly attractive in a rather elaborate fashion.

Then there are a number of new cloaks that deserve the name of mantle and carry the 1880 and pelting effects to an extreme. One such mantle is shown with full body, full flowing sleeves, deep pelting stole drooping far below the shoulder line, and its new-old trimming of very deep knotted silk fringe.

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NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Mrs. Munson spent a few days last week in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Ernest McConnell and baby returned to Denver Thursday.

Mr. Alfred Crebbin of Denver was looking after his ranch in Spring Valley Wednesday.

Miss C. Myers and daughter Harriet left Colorado Springs and Pueblo Tuesday for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Riley have moved into the Newbro house recently vacated by Mr. Snyder.

Mr. A. Curry is working on Mr. Jessel's new house which he is erecting on his ranch near Table Rock.

Mrs. C. White and children left Wednesday for their new home near Denver. Mr. White will go April 1.

Mrs. C. A. J. Berry and Mrs. Jacobs of Palmer Lake were Monument visitors.

Mr. L. Peterson came up from Colorado Springs Friday evening to spend his Easter vacation with his brother.

Miss Palmer of Castle Rock came Saturday for a visit with Mrs. Charles Waldron.

Mrs. Ensign and little daughter of Denver were guests at the Rupp home Friday.

Mrs. Bennett and daughter Helen returned from Denver Saturday.

Mrs. McConnell spent a few days the first of the week with her mother in Pueblo.

Mrs. Munson and Davidson gave a special dance at the Woodman hall Friday evening. Mr. Dakan furnished the music.

Misses Gutschall spent Friday and Saturday in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Whittier came Saturday for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Waldron.

Mr. C. E. Ragan, a brakeman, was thrown from a moving train at Huston Wednesday morning and as a result had one broken bone and bad bruises.

He was taken to his home in Denver.

Miss Bush of Victor is visiting her cousin Mr. and Mrs. George Newbrook.

Miss Newbrook, who is teaching the High Lake school, went to Pueblo Friday evening to spend the Easter vacation.

Mr. Chadwick and family left for their new home at Ordway Monday.

The Woman's Association met at the home of Mrs. Kerns Thursday afternoon. The time was devoted to the study of "The Freedmen."

On Sunday morning three new members were taken into the Presbyterian church—Mrs. Belle and Roy McElroy and Florence Rupp.

Miss Margaret Gittings went to Colorado Springs Monday for a short visit.

Mr. McIntire and several young men of Denver spent a few days last week at Palmer Lake.

Mr. H. Hardin went to Colorado Springs Tuesday morning to serve on the jury.

The Children of the L. T. L. are preparing a program for Easter.

Mr. Phillips of Castle Rock spent Sunday in Monument. He left for Colorado Springs Monday morning.

Mr. Lamer went to Castle Rock Sunday, returning Monday morning.

Miss Chase, who has been staying in Colorado Springs, is at home for a week's visit.

Mr. Hagen of Colorado Springs spent Sunday in Monument.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb of Victor are guests at the home of Mrs. Cobb's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Elliott.

Edgar Peak of Colorado Springs is spending his Easter vacation at the home of Mr. Gauvin.

Miss Mortenson finished her term of school at the Clinton Friday and left for home in Colorado Springs the following day.

Mr. Ells, who has recently returned from Arizona, spent a few days last week at the Gule's home. He left for Castle Rock Monday afternoon.

Miss Jessie Stoddard went to her home in Colorado Springs Monday.

Mrs. Munson went to Denver Monday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Anders.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Kerns Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Vail of Pueblo left Friday evening for a 10-days visit in Monument.

Mr. John Dolan spent a few days last week in Colorado Springs. He returned home Saturday.

Mr. Harry Guile of Pueblo is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Guile.

Mr. Fred Wynne left on Wednesday for Telluride where he has a position.

Mr. Lambert and son were guests at the Sailor home on Saturday.

Mr. Freeman was initiated into the Woodman Lodge Saturday night.

Mr. Chandler has commenced garden.

A citizens' meeting will be held at the Union Friday evening for the purpose of starting a free reading room library in Monument. Several of the leading citizens will talk and music will be prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Fred Saller was up from Colorado Springs on Saturday.

EASTONVILLE

Mrs. Agnes Tobin of Denver, came down last week to Miss Skiffington for a short time. Miss Tobin taught the primary grade of the Eastonville school last year.

Frank Bumstead of Colorado Springs, was a visitor in the city Thursday.

W. D. Keen returned to Pueblo after spending a few days at his ranch west of town.

E. S. Plumb made a business trip to Colorado Springs Friday, returning Monday evening.

J. Manley went to Colorado Springs Friday, having been summoned as a juror in the Stratton case.

Mrs. F. M. Matson was a Denver visitor Friday.

Miss Agnes Tobin and Miss K. Skiffington were entertained at a 6 o'clock dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Allen, Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Skinner came down from Denver Sunday, returning Wednesday morning. They were accompanied by their son Sanford.

Mrs. H. L. Moreland spent Monday and Tuesday visiting friends in the county seat.

Eliza and Myron Eubank came up from Colorado Springs Monday to visit with their old schoolmates for a short time.

John Vanderburgh went to Colorado Springs Tuesday, as a juror.

Charles H. Cheeze of Peyton camp M. W. & No. 222, and Edgar Payton of Eastonville camp No. 832, went to Colorado Springs Tuesday as delegates to the county camp which met there at 11 a. m. Wednesday April 1.

Charles Cheeze bought 17 head of cattle from Jones & Wolfe and 36 from Frank Capell last week. Mr. Cheeze is one of the oldest ranchers in this country and he says that the trend forward spring was good and in years. He has over 100 acres ready to sow in oats, and says that the grass is starting rapidly.

Charles white was a Colorado Springs man this week.

BIJOU BASIN

Frank Capell has sold his ranch to Frank Madsen.

Frank Dawson has rented the Stephens Ranch.

Frank Capell is spending a few days

on his ranch, seeding it to oats. He expects to return to Fort Apache soon. School closes here in two weeks.

James H. Phillips of Goldfield is visiting the Basin.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mrs. C. C. Hirona has returned from a visit to Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. George Banks returned from his trip to Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Monroe of Colorado City, is visiting Mrs. Dusenbury.

Misses Maud Howard and Elsie Miles, accompanied by Mr. George Banks, took a ride to Woodland Park last Saturday. They had a very enjoyable time, the weather and scenery was fine.

Mr. John Taylor visited Colorado Springs last week.

Mr. George Howard spent a few days in Colorado Springs.

Mr. L. L. Barnaby is preparing to build a bridge across Fountain Gulch Boule in front of his building.

Mr. Taylor is building a new barn.

DEATH OF ONE OF VICTOR'S PIONEERS

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, April 1.—McCabe, a miner employed on the Portland property, was injured on one of the lower levels this morning by a falling rock. No bones were broken, but several severe cuts and bruises were received by the miners in the head and body. He was taken to his home on South First street in this city, where he received medical attention.

The Devil's Auction company presented the local lodge of Elks with a handsome framed group photograph of the company. In recognition of their kindness to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Martineti during the fatal illness of the former here a month ago.

J. Donnahan, one of the leading members of the Sons of the American Legion, and a pioneer of the district, died this afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, from consumption. Deceased is 60 years of age.

Mr. L. H. Jackson, a member of the Knights of Columbus, died Saturday evening at his home in Pueblo.

One Sunday morning three new members were taken into the Presbyterian church—Mrs. Belle and Roy

McElroy and Florence Rupp.

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Mr. Fred Saller was up from Colorado Springs on Saturday.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SERIOUS INJURY TO THE PEACH CROP

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 1.—The agricultural department's annual crop bulletin says:

On the Pacific coast the March weather conditions were generally favorable, although it was too cool and the season is two to three weeks late in Washington.

In California, winter wheat is in excellent condition with heavy yields indicated from a large acreage. Some re-seeding is being done in isolated portions of Oregon and reports of slight damage by freezing are received from Washington. Otherwise in these states the crop is considered in good condition although not especially the vicinity of Washington.

Some spring wheat has been sown in Washington but no seedling has been done in the principal spring wheat states, the soil being too wet for preparatory work.

Severe injury to the peach crop by frost is reported from nearly all sections east of the Mississippi and from Oklahoma and northern Texas.

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DENVER UNION COOKS AND WAITERS REJECT ULTIMATUM

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 1.—The union cooks and waiters rejected the ultimatum of the Restaurant Keepers association requiring them to return to work this morning at the old wages and threatening in case of their refusal to bar them from employment in future. The employers are endeavoring to re-open their places with non-union help. The grocery employees, the meat cutters and the bakers are expected by the cooks and waiters union to refuse to handle provisions for boycotted restaurants.

The members of the local union of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, 210 in number, are out on strike to enforce the demands of a \$4 wage per day, and that they be not compelled to handle the product of alleged unfair manufacturers.

Three hundred cigarmakers are idle because of the tobacco strippers' strike.

Two hundred and fifty timbers will strike today for increased wages.

An Elixir.

I care not for the creatures of the south wind's promising.